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N.Y. Dockers End Strike, But Will Press for Demands

By ART SHIELDS

Striking longshoremen yesterday adopted a decision to begin going back to work Friday, while their leaders press their demands before the State "fact-finding" board. The men had tied up nearly a billion dollars of cargo in their 26-day strike, that extended to Boston. It was the biggest and solidest strike of dock workers in Atlantic Coast history.

The strike was a rank-and-file rebellion against the phony unsigned "contract" imposed on them by ILA "King" Joe Ryan and the shipowners and the gangsters on the waterfront. Many men told reporters yesterday that Ryan's rule was coming to an end.

This sentiment was also expressed by John Dwyer, co-chairman at a Manhattan-wide meeting yesterday, when he predicted that a "better ILA" was coming out of the fight.

Union democracy has been a burning demand in the great strike. In fact the demand for "union democracy" was spelled out on many picket signs that men carried in front of the struck piers.

The 1,200 longshoremen, who crowded the meeting place at St. Bernard's Parish School on W. 13 St. yesterday, refused to take a formal vote on going back to work. They felt that a formal vote would tend to tie their hands if they wanted to take action again, should the "fact-finders" stall too long. They also felt that a formal vote would be a surrender to "King" Ryan, who has been demanding a vote.

Instead the men adopted what they called a "unanimous opinion" to accept the recommendation of leaders to begin handling cargo while the "fact finders" were meeting.

This recommendation was made by John J. (Gene) Sampson, Jr., business agent of Chelsea Local 791 at the close of a "fact-finders"

session at 80 Center St. at 2 a.m. yesterday.

The "fact-finding" board includes Dr. Martin P. Catherwood, of Cornell University, chairman; Msgr. John P. Boland of Buffalo, and Dean Alfange, Republican lawyer.

This group promised to ask the dock bosses not to "discriminate" against any strikers. No guarantee of no discrimination was given by the bosses, however. And the men's job security depends on their own militancy.

Dwyer stressed the "no discrimination" assurances in his talk with the longshoremen. And he called the 2 a.m. deal a "victory." Many strikers did not agree with this estimate. They told this reporter and others that they must first win their demands for the 25-cent hourly raise, the 10-cents-an-hour additional welfare payment from the bosses, the guarantee that pensions would be given to men working 500 (not 800) hours a year, and the guarantee that men would get a full eight hours' work and pay if they were hired at 8 a.m.

This guarantee of a full eight hours' pay is a highly pressed demand. They are guaranteed only four hours now.

Many men promised that that drive against the gangsters and Joe Ryan will go on much harder. This drive has been speeded up by the rank and file strike which gave courage to thousands of intimidated men, they declared.

Yesterday, however, the hoodlum Anastasia was extremely active, it was reported. The boss goon and his thug agents were pressuring men to go back to work (Continued on Page 7)

Arrest Killer-Sheriff In Florida Lynching, CP Tells President

The National Committee of the Communist Party Friday call on the American people to demand that President Truman return at once from his vacation "among the racist murderers in Florida" and take charge of the punishment of Florida officials for the cold-blooded white supremacist killing of Samuel Shepherd.

As national indignation mounted over the brutal slaying of the helpless, manacled Negro youth and the critical wounding of another by Sheriff Willis McCall, the Civil Rights Congress announced that it had cabled the President of the General Assembly in Paris demanding UN intervention against the policy of genocide against the Negro people, and called for the im-

'They Jail Davis And Let Lynchers Free,' Says Leaflet

The Harlem Region of the Communist Party on Friday distributed thousands of leaflets on the murder of Samuel Shepherd, linking it to the murder by the government of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee.

"The administration jails former City Councilman Benjamin Davis and leaves the lynchers run free!" the leaflet said, urging a flood of wires to Attorney General McGrath.

mediate jailing of the killer-sheriff. The CRC will hold a mass protest rally at Riverside Plaza Monday night, and urged similar meetings all over the land to demand that President Truman act.

VICTIM'S ACCOUNT

Meanwhile the full story of cold blooded racist murder unfolded from a hospital cot in Eustis, Fla., where Walter Irvin, critically wounded by three point blank shots and left for dead in a ditch manacled to Shepherd's body, told

(Continued on Page 7)

Why West Europe Fears U. S. Arms Plan

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, Nov 7 (airmail).—Behind the current Truman maneuvering with talk of "disarmament" at the UN Assembly lies the simple fact that American policy has been rushing the Atlantic Alliance toward war at a time when the principal members of that Alliance are suffering from an acute economic and political crisis.

President Truman and Dean Acheson are constrained to talk "peace" these days not only for internal purposes, and because the world peace movement has put them on the defensive, but because the prospect of war—which Collier's magazine projected with such sinister fantasy for next May—has frightened the peoples of western Europe and their shaky governments out of their wits.

It is this crisis which mainly explains Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's visit to Washington, and his readiness to accept 20 or 30 western European divisions by next summer instead of at least 60 to 80 in 1954.

Fighting a war with 20 divisions in western Europe would be madness. These divisions are rather intended to "keep order" on the critical "home front," and help pave the way for a De Gaulle government, and others of that stripe.

The most acute crisis lies in

Britain. Churchill's sonorous prose cannot conceal it. While debating whether to pay the first instalment on the 1946 loan—which falls due this December—the British government is preparing to ask for a long-term new loan from the U. S. This is something which an economy-minded Congress, although eager to blackmail the way for American Big Business into the British Empire, will think twice about.

WANING RESERVES

The British are now quickly running into their gold and dollar reserves. In the third quarter of 1951, the entire sterling bloc had a dollar deficit of \$638,000,000, which compares with the net credit of 850 millions in 1950. This meant that the entire sterling bloc is not exporting enough to the dollar area, in view of skyrocketing raw materials prices and shortages, to compensate for imports. But it also means that the United Kingdom itself cannot hope to borrow dollars from Canada, Australia and other commonwealth countries.

As for the United Kingdom, its (Continued on Page 7)

Truman's Move Not Aimed at Peace, Many In Washington Believe

A "lot of people" in Washington agree with Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky on the "hypocrisy" of the Truman-Acheson disarmament proposal, James Reston, New York Times political writer, reports. What the Administration is doing is fighting the cold war

Like Reston, Joseph E. Evans of the Wall Street Journal also wrote Friday that the "fundamental difficulty" with Truman's disarmament plan is that it "ignores reality for the sake of propaganda."

"For the purpose of making peace with the Soviets—as distinguished from making propaganda," he declared, "a new meeting of the 'big three' heads of states with Stalin would be one of several more practical instruments. This proposal has

"and if the truth is to be reported there are a lot of people around here who believe there is some justification for the charge."

Added Reston:

"The Allies have been something less than candid about this disarmament plan from the beginning. In the first place, the Acting Secretary of State, James E. Webb, flatly denied to this reporter several days ago that any such specific disarmament plan was being prepared, though the first drafts

now been made by both Britain and France but the U. S. State Department remains cool toward it.

"Whether or not anything positive would emerge from such a meeting it would at least provide a framework for getting down to the basic issue of war or peace. The disarmament proposal ignores that issue. But until that issue is squarely faced disarmament itself must remain an irrelevant issue for all practical purposes."

of President Truman's speech had already been written at the time. Three days later the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, spilled the news.

"There was nothing 'sensational' about the plan, as M. Schuman had asserted. The same general idea and a lot more specific conditions had been carefully defined by Secretary Acheson in his speech at the University of California in March of 1950. Yet the plan was (Continued on back page)

The Worker Fund Drive Gets Rolling

— See Page 2 —

Subs and \$\$\$...and the Life of Your Paper

ON AUG. 23, the National Committee for Freedom of the Press issued a public statement in which we urged that readers and supporters of The Worker and Daily Worker organize locally in order to promote, help to circulate and to finance these papers.

We warned that this step was vital since these militant working class papers were being threatened not only by direct governmental attack through the Smith Act, but also by economic strangulation through intimidation of advertisers, circulation media, etc.

There has been a wide response to the statement. Readers and supporters in various parts of the country have asked for advice and possible assistance in setting up local committees and associations devoted to promoting the Daily

Worker and The Worker, as well as fighting for their right to publish. In several cities such groups have already been established. In New York City, local freedom of the press associations have been set up in five communities, and a trade union committee for press freedom is now in existence. In Detroit, too, community clubs are already at work.

THIS RESPONSE has been encouraging and heartwarming. The threats against the existence of the progressive working class newspapers in the nation are such, however, as to require that the readers and supporters of these papers organize immediately everywhere to defend them.

Right now, the Daily Worker and The Worker are engaged in a

\$25,000 fund appeal to ensure their appearance for the rest of the year. While progressive labor papers have always had to depend upon financial support from their readers, the reactionary attacks upon Daily Worker and The Worker advertisers have affected means of circulation and made the financial going tougher this year.

Organization of the papers' readers to meet this problem, to raise the needed funds, is essential if the Daily Worker and The Worker are to meet these attacks and continue to perform their invaluable service in behalf of peace, civil liberty and the economic welfare of the nation's working people.

FROM THE EXPERIENCE GAINED in organizing local press groups thus far, we would suggest

the following seven-point program for the organizations formed by readers and supporters of these papers:

- Development in the community or union of a movement of all those who believe in the right of newspapers to publish, irrespective of their political views, around the single issue of defending this right.
- Holding of forums, socials and similar affairs of readers, and issuance of leaflets and other promotional material.
- Systematic canvass of newsstands, where possible, to see that they carry and display the Daily Worker and The Worker.
- Setting up a distribution apparatus where newsstands are not available, or to supplement stands where they are available.
- Follow-up of subscription ex-

pirations to obtain renewals, and obtaining of new subscriptions.

- Informing the Daily Worker and The Worker of local struggles and campaigns in behalf of peace, civil rights or the economic needs of the people.
- Raising funds to support the papers.

THERE CAN BE no finer demonstration of patriotism, and no greater defense against subversion of our rights as Americans, than the job of fighting to maintain the progressive working class press through the building of organizations devoted to such a program.

Signed:
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON,
Chairman,
HUGO GELLERT, Secretary,

World Peace Demand Dominates UN Session

THE STUBBORN DESIRE of the overwhelming majority of the American people for peace had the warmakers going around in circles this week. While President Truman still dodged the offer of direct negotiations made twice in the recent period by government leaders of the Soviet Union, and while the Pentagon negotiators in Korea kept upping their demands to stall a cease-fire, the Gallup Poll revealed that a majority of Americans believe the Korean slaughter "an utterly useless war."

So said 56 percent of those polled. The 33 percent who didn't agree weren't asked whether they wanted the war to end now, or they would have joined the previous Gallup Poll finding that 74 percent of the people "have an overwhelming desire to see the war brought to a close."

AMERICAN peace sentiment breaking through the paper curtain of the big press also registered increasingly in letters by mothers of CIs in more prominent Americans and local papers. Unions are asking for a cessation of the Korean war.

The world's growing clamor for top level Big Four negotiations for a peaceful settlement of international tensions was reflected in the call by French president Auriol for a meeting of the heads of state of Britain, France, the U. S. and the USSR. The plea came at the opening of the Sixth General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris.

Asked about the Auriol proposal, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky said, "En avant" (Let's go).

This demand for a top level meeting came after Prime Minister Churchill's address to Parliament in which he again, as before the election, asked for such a get-together.

At the same time, General Dwight Eisenhower rushed back from Europe where, as the press put it "he is having trouble." The "trouble" is that people of Western Europe are resisting the drive to turn them into cannon fodder for American imperialism and to line up next to their former Nazi foes. Europe's masses are much more afraid the Pentagon's war schemes and its war economy of starvation than the mythical "Soviet aggression."

ALL THESE PRESSURES building up for peace touched off a frantic search for gimmicks by the State Department which has been forced to give the appearance of trimming its sails, even to the extent of using the subversive word "peace" itself. The press has noted that President Truman is trying to "beat the Soviet peace offensive to the punch." Unwillingly the public prints are admitting

that the Soviet Union is the beacon-light of world peace.

Because of the enormous popular support for the Soviet leader Stalin's recent offer to destroy the Soviet atomic weapons if Washington will do likewise, President Truman was forced to come forward with a phony peace suggestion to count atomic weapons.

Washington doesn't seem to want either to destroy its atomic weapons or ban atomic war at all. It apparently hopes that the "census" hoax will divert the American people from getting increasingly angered at Washington's reckless refusal to negotiate the outlawing of atomic war now that both Washington and Moscow have them.

FROM ONE SIDE of his mouth the President talks "peace" but with the other side he is telling the generals and profiteers it's just a new gimmick. Even the New York Times admits that "there is no real danger" that the United States will curb its war program.

This week 417 American notables, including the heads of three theological schools, a Nobel Prize winner and representatives of numerous religious bodies from 43 states and the District of Columbia urged the President in a letter to exert the strength of his office "to a supreme effort to bring the fighting in Korea to an end and achieve a truce that will lead to a full restoration of peace."

THE AFL Illinois State Federation of Labor wound up its convention two weeks ago in Springfield with unanimous approval of

Koreans Propose: Stop Shooting Now

KOREAN-CHINESE negotiators at Panmunjom twice proposed this week: "Let's stop the shooting now!"

The proposal was made as General Ridgway's negotiators sought to increase the blood-bath with a plan for waiving discussions of the armistice line until other issues were agreed on and then fixing the line to correspond with battle positions.

The Ridgway proposal was seen as a pretext for renewed large-scale slaughter, since it constituted an open invitation to both sides to try to push the battle lines as far as possible while the talks were in process.

Ridgway negotiators hastened to throw cold water on the Korean-Chinese proposal for an immediate cessation of fighting. They pretended that this proposal was

a resolution urging settlement of the Korean conflict. "Peace is vital to the American interest," declared the resolution, "and in particular to the workers whose sacrifices outweigh any other group."

At the 18th Anniversary Festival rally of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Union, 18,000 persons applauded remarks demanding an immediate cease-fire and an attack on the Taft-Hartley-McCarran-Smith Act thought control pattern.

THE CIO International Woodworkers of America, at its recent convention, though it supported U. S. foreign policy, asked the United Nations to "pursue its efforts to obtain genuine disarmament, including international control of atomic energy with full power of inspection."

Joseph Keenan, retiring head of the AFL's Labor League for Political Action, told the Federation's recent parley that fascism, not communism, is the real threat to America.

TEACHERS SET TO STRIKE IN CHILE

SANTIAGO (ALN). — The Chilean Federation of Teachers has served notice it will call a strike to press its demand for more pay. Radical party advisers of the Minister of Finance instructed him to issue a public statement to the effect that the government cannot negotiate with leaders of the teachers' union as long as a strike threat exists.

a "Communist ruse" to enable the Koreans and Chinese to stall the truce talks while increasing their build-up of forces.

The Korean-Chinese negotiators, believing the Ridgway proposal was a stall to permit mounting of a major offensive against Kaesong, called for fixing a demarcation line immediately, declaring a cease-fire, and continuing the negotiations.

This proposal, needless to say, would stop the mounting toll of casualties, as important presumably for the people whose sons are fighting under Ridgway as for the Koreans and Chinese. However, the Truman Administration was not expected at this point to accept anything less than unconditional surrender of the Koreans and Chinese.

'We dig into our diet to help keep The Worker going'

"WE'VE TRIED to figure out a way of conveying what the paper means to us, and why we found it so essential to dig into our diets to help keep it going. The words won't come—but here's the dough."

So writes a working class housewife on Manhattan's Lower East Side in a note accompanying \$15 toward The Worker's \$25,000 fund appeal.

Her words are eloquent indeed, as are those of hundreds of our readers who have been sending in their fives and tens, ones and twos daily since we made our plea four weeks ago. They range from the moving statement of a Negro worker from Chicago, who wrote: "And if my love for you be subversive, let the lynchers, the jimcrows, the racist arsonists, the Uncle Tom misleaders, the perverters of justice and the warmongers make the most of it; to the more laconic note of a Minnesota farmer, who said: "Here is my ten-spot; couldn't do without the paper."

Many are the contributions from people who make them at great sacrifice, like this one from the State of Washington:

"I am enclosing a money order for five dollars for our paper. It is hard for me. I am near 83 years old and badly crippled, but can't get along without The Worker. I get a little assistance, could use more if I had it. With best wishes for success for The Worker."

There are other such notes from elderly people, some living on pensions, some requiring other forms of assistance. And they come, too, from the youth, such as the student from New York's High School of Music and Art, who sent a dollar and wrote she wished she "could send more, much more, to a paper which is doing a wonderful job to secure a peaceful and happy world for my generation."

But while we have received hundreds of such heart-warming, inspiring letters, it takes more, many more, to make up \$25,000 in ones, twos, fives and tens. As of Tuesday, slightly more than three weeks after the appeal was issued, we had received \$6,057.76, or a bit less than a quarter of the amount we must have. There were 502 individual contributors, and more than fifty groups of contributors, those who sent in funds collectively.

We know that among the many thousands of you who are reading this statement this weekend, there are at least ten times as many who are ready and willing to send their five or ten dollars as those who have done it already, who have hesitated or delayed or put it off for one slight reason or another.

Let's cut the hesitation and delay, put the bill in an envelope, and eliminate the need for taking the time and space and energy to carry on the plea, as well as to have to scrape together the money daily to meet the paper's expenses.

As our campaign began to unfold over the past week or so, we've noticed that groups of workers have begun sending in funds collected in the shops. A group of anthracite miners in Wilkes-Barre sent \$25. Workers in an Amalgamated Clothing Workers shop sent \$82. Dressmakers in a Manhattan factory contributed \$25. Cleveland warehousemen chipped in with \$10, and a group of distributive workers sent in their first instalment of \$5. From West Allis, a group of housewives sent along \$28 contributed by Allis-Chalmers workers. Group contributions have come through freedom of the press association.

(Continued on Page 6)

USE THIS TO SEND DONATIONS

Enclosed find my donation for \$_____

Name _____ Date _____
(Please Print)
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THE WORKER • 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y.

JUDGE STALLS BAIL FOR '15' DESPITE HIGH COURT ORDER

LOS ANGELES.—Federal Judge William C. Mathes this week refused to hear arguments for lowering the over-all \$750,000 bail for California's 15 Smith Act victims despite a Supreme Court decision that they are entitled to reasonable bail.

Instead, Judge Mathes who originally set the bail for the 15 political prisoners at \$50,000 each, a ruling upset by the Supreme Court last Monday.

Defense Attorney Ben Margolis strongly objected. "I move," he said, "that the order for a continuance be set aside as a denial of due process under the Fifth Amendment and of the right to bail under the Eighth Amendment and because it flies squarely in the teeth of the Supreme Court decision."

"Objection overruled," said Judge Mathes.

The courtroom was jammed with those who had come in expectation of seeing the 15 working class leaders freed on bail after 106 days of confinement in the county jail in defiance of constitutional rights.

There were audible gasps from spectators as Judge Mathes made his arbitrary ruling. As Mathes stalked out of the courtroom, a delegation of more than 100 persons formed immediately to see U. S. Attorney Ernest A. Tolin.

They were going to urge him to end the Justice Department's persecution of the 15 defendants through the device of sky-high bail. A similar plea was made before the court session by another delegation.

As the court opened today, Attorney Margolis made the defense motion that bail be lowered to a reasonable amount in line with the Supreme Court opinion.

"I have received no mandate from the Supreme Court on this matter," said Judge Mathes. "I have received only an opinion, which came by airmail, and I have not had time to study it."

WITNESSES?

Judge Mathes said sometimes it takes 25 days for a mandate to

arrive here from the Supreme Court.

Margolis insisted the judge had the right and duty to hear the arguments on the basis of the Supreme Court opinion alone.

"This court acts not on what some one sends through the mail," said Judge Mathes, "but on a mandate from the Supreme Court."

"In order for me to meet the standards prescribed in this opinion," said Tolin, "it may be necessary for me to get witnesses in."

Then Judge Mathes made his first continuance of the defense motion to next Tuesday.

"This is a further denial of the constitutional rights of these defendants and directly contradicts the Supreme Court's opinion," protested Margolis.

WAITING ON WASHINGTON

Judge Mathes refused to let Margolis continue speaking. Finally, Judge Mathes ordered, "Sit down! This case is going to be continued to next Tuesday, no matter what you think!"

Rally Thursday To Mark Soviet Anniversary

SOVIET AMBASSADOR Alexander S. Panyushkin will greet a meeting here next Thursday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel in observance of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Union and the 18th anniversary of the establishing of diplomatic relations between this country and the United States.

The rally, an annual event held under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will also hear Dr. Corliss Lamont, Paul Robeson, Jessica Smith, editor of New World Review, and Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board of the Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Union. Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, an officer of the National Council, will preside.

The Jewish People's Chorus will sing.

Tickets are 75 cents and \$1.

GUINIER, FEDERMAN TO TALK AT 'GENOCIDE' MEETING

Ewart Guinier and Simon Federman have been added to the roster of speakers at the public reception for the historic petition to the UN, "We Charge Genocide," Monday night at 8 at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St.



GUINIER

Guinier is the secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers and Federman is president of the Federation of Polish Jews.

The reception will launch the sale of "We Charge Genocide!" which has just been published in book form by the Civil Rights Congress. Six months in the making, "We Charge Genocide" was prepared by a committee of writers, research workers, sociologists and attorneys, under the editorial supervision of William L. Patterson, Negro leader and executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The Monday night reception will also take the form of a protest meeting against the recent genocidal act committed against the Groveland Two, and the present trials of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, and Patterson.

A feature of the evening will be a dramatization of "We Charge Genocide," written and narrated by Miss Beulah Richardson, noted Negro woman poet, playwright and actress.

Other speakers at the affair include Mrs. Amy Mallard, whose husband was killed for trying to vote in Georgia, Mrs. Angie Dickerson, Dr. Gene Weltfish, and Mr. Patterson. Tickets, priced at \$1, can be purchased from the Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., ORegon 9-1657.

A WEAPON FOR PEACE

The Worker next week will contain a special four-page supplement devoted to the fight for peaceful relations with the USSR and its meaning for Americans.

You can get special bundle orders of the entire paper, as well as bulk orders for the supplement alone. Price of the supplement will be \$3.50 per thousand. Get your orders in by next Wednesday morning.

CIO Hears Attack on Truman, Eisenhower

By GEORGE MORRIS

An attack upon both President Truman and Gen. Eisenhower was voiced before the CIO Convention here Friday shortly before the five-day parley adjourned.

The speech, during discussion on political action, was delivered by Emil Mazey,

NEW YORK CITY'S FOOD DOLLAR NOW PUT BY BLS AT 44 CENTS

Retail food prices in New York rose 0.8 percent between mid-September and mid-October, according to a report released Friday by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Food prices are now 8.4 percent above a year ago and 11.8 percent above the pre-Korean level.

Food prices in New York City at mid-October reached an all-time high, and are now 227.8 percent of the 1935-1939 average, the BLS report said. The food dollar in New York City at mid-October was worth 44 cents in terms of 1935-39 prices, it was pointed out.

The rise from September to October was led by fruits and vegetables, which rose 4 percent. Fresh fruits and vegetables rose 6.2 percent.

Eggs increased 2.3 percent. Dairy products and cereals and bakery products rose fractionally.

Beef and veal were higher by 2.2 percent during the month and are now 15.4 percent above a year ago and 21.5 percent above the pre-Korean level. Round steak selling at \$1.20 a pound and rib roast at 92 cents a pound at mid-October were 17 cents and 18 cents a pound higher respectively than in October a year ago.

CHURCHILL'S AIDE TELLS BRITAIN IT'LL GO HUNGRY

LONDON. — Prime Minister Winston Churchill's new Tory government announced that food is scarcer in Britain now than it has been in 11 years.

Food Minister Gwilym Lloyd-George told the House of Commons there is no certainty that the present meager meat ration of one shilling five pence (20 cents) a week can be maintained.

The announcement came only one day after the government disclosed that most of the people in Britain would have to get along for the next three months on little more than half a ton of coal. It was

a jolting "one-two-punch" for the crisis-weary British.

Lloyd-George said stocks of principal foodstuffs are lower than in 1941 when Britain was fighting the Nazi submarine menace and had not yet received U. S. Lend-Lease aid.

His address made it clear that Britain, which has not eaten well for years, is very likely to be eating even less during the coming year.

Lloyd-George said a cut of \$950,000,000 will be made in all imports and that some \$448,000,000 of the cut will be in food imports.

Maurice Webb, food minister in the Labor government, said he never had attempted to disguise the gravity of Britain's food situation and that a great part of the blame could be charged to the United States.

"We shall run into more of these crises unless the basic unbalance of the world is corrected," he said. "We have the position of vast surpluses of all kinds in the United States and the rest of the world wanting desperately the means of life."

The gloomy food and coal predictions followed an even more critical financial situation outlined by Chancellor of Exchequer R. A. Butler.

He said Britain is spending more than it is earning. Dollar and gold reserves, he said, are draining away at such a rate that British credit is threatened. He said the situation might bring unemployment to Britain.

Insists Dems Sought to Run Eisenhower

Arthur Krock, Washington writer for the New York Times, on Friday repeated the report, despite President Truman's denial, that the President had offered to support Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

"And evidence is growing that the President's proposal was the culminating point in a major enterprise by Democrats that seems to have failed," Krock wrote.

In a Times story Thursday, Krock had said that a reliable source had told him the President made the offer to Eisenhower during the general's visit this week.

"The source of the information repeated his account today, after the denials," Krock reported in a front page story in Friday's Times.

Krock added he had attempted to bring Thursday's dispatch to the President's attention before it was published, and allow Truman to comment. But he said he was told by White House press secretary Joseph Short "that Mr. Truman did not wish either to be advised of or questioned about the information."

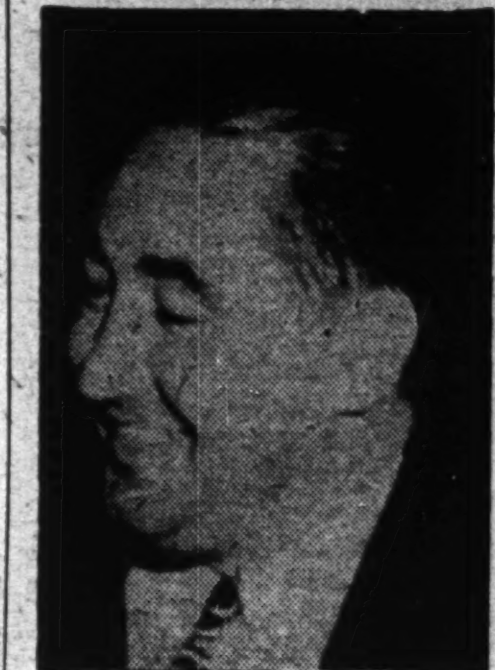
"In his sharp denial today," Krock wrote, "the President made no reference to this effort to inform him of the account."

In his front page story, Krock said new evidence "that came to this correspondent today" indicated that within the last five weeks an influential Democrat and later a group "of similar type" not associated with the southern opponents of the President called on the general in France.

secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, and its representatives on the CIO's executive board. (See earlier story on Page 4.)

Philip Murray, on the other hand, in his acceptance speech later in the session for another term of the presidency, virtually embraced Truman as the CIO's candidate.

The convention ended with the reelection of the CIO's officers and



MAZEY

executive board without any important changes.

Mazey was joined in his criticism of Eisenhower by two CIO vice-presidents, Emil Rieve, head of the textile workers and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. But Mazey was the only open critic of Truman.

Recalling how labor unions cheered the Truman victory in 1948 and the liberal-sounding program that attracted labor votes, Mazey said:

"I say President Truman and his administration have made very feeble efforts to put this program into effect, have been very inept in enacting their fine promises of 1948, and that part of the reason for the failure to adopt the legislative program of our organization has been the failure of the administration to organize its forces properly and to carry on a real fight to put these things into effect."

"I submit that the convention of the Democratic Party should not last too long. All that they have to do is to readopt the fine program they enacted in 1948, because it has been only slightly used."

Mazey said the President has a right to be critical of the Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, but he cannot escape his own responsibility for many of the failures. He described how Truman placed the

(Continued on Page 6)



Boris Chirkov and Anna Zuyeva are honored guests at a jubilee celebration in this scene from the prize-winning Soviet color film 'Masters of the Don' which has its premiere this Saturday, Nov. 10 at the Stanley Theatre.

Smith Act Convictions Grave Blow to Freedom, Says CIO Convention

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE SUPREME COURT'S decision upholding the Smith Act and conviction of the leaders of the Communist Party was "a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech" declared a resolution passed by the CIO's convention held in New York.

The resolution, titled "Civil Liberties and Internal Security" was the CIO's first official expression on the Smith Act since the Supreme Court acted. The CIO convention which had itself spent much of its time rebaiting, stressed in the resolution its own opposition to the Communists and their ideas, but said the conviction of the Communists was:

"... not for conspiring or attempting to overthrow the government by violence, but solely for conspiring to teach and advocate the 'propriety' of such overthrow, is a threat to the free speech of all men."

"We urge the vigorous prosecution of acts of espionage and sabotage, but we insist that the prosecution of men for the advocacy of ideas, however repulsive, does not benefit the cause of freedom. To suggest that we fear Communist ideas can only undermine our position in the world. . . ."

THE ALARM over the Smith Act tops a series of eight points in the resolution listing the deterioration of civil liberties. The resolution says that "year after year we have seen a retreat on the civil liberties front" and that "during the past year the trend has been accelerated."

The other points rap the House Un-American Committee; the "pernicious activities of Senator McCarthy" and the practice of red-baiting even by the State Department; the "loyalty" and screening programs and the McCarran thought-control law.

The resolution urges Congress to "review and revise" the Smith and McCarran laws with the objectives of eliminating provisions "which permit persecution on the basis of speech or advocacy alone."

The convention, the last until the 1952 presidential voting, made no endorsements but in its tone actually provided a platform for the advancement of Truman as the CIO's candidate. The convention delegates in general, however, showed a marked coldness to Truman.

ON WAGE POLICY the convention rejected the appeals of the Federal officials who appeared as guest speakers; that the CIO moderate its wage demands in the interest of "defense" and "stabilization." The convention resolution declared a determination to "protect and advance" the stand of living of the workers and not to submit to "discriminatory wage freezes."

This was in reply to speeches of Stabilizer Eric Johnston and especially of Price Administrator Michael DiSalle. The latter said in his speech, obviously aimed at the steel union soon to begin negotiations:

"In normal times the strong unions can pioneer an increase in the standard of living that can spread beyond their own ranks; in an inflationary defense economy, the strong unions must be careful they do not improve their members' standard of living at the expense of other workers."

The greatest good a strong union can do to its own members, as well as to workers generally, in such times, is to get for its members that amount of wage increase which protects their slice of the nation's pie without taking away from other workers. . . .

THIS WAS AGITATION for the stabilization limit of a raise of about five cents an hour, some-



thing, Philip Murray has learned, the steel workers in the shops are not in a mood to take.

On foreign policy the CIO's leadership showed no progress over the past three conventions. The resolutions rubber stamped by the delegates, all of them top executives of their respective unions, gave full endorsement to the war policy of the Truman administration and even charged that the industrialists are not pushing the war drive hard enough.

An omnibus resolution on civil rights approved by the convention, calls for the issuance "at once" by the President of an FEPC Executive Order barring discrimination in employment. It calls for the setting up of a Human Rights Committee in each CIO affiliate to strive for an FEP clause in the wage contracts, passage of an FEPC Law by Congress and enactment of civil rights legislation in the states.

ON TAFT-HARTLEY, the convention noted that in the four years since the law went into effect, "organization of the unorganized has been brought to a virtual standstill." Rejecting the line of "peaceful" amendment of the law, the convention called for repeal without compromise on the issue.

The issue of Murray's effort to give up the CIO presidency was settled at least for this convention, with the creation of an executive vice-presidency to be filled by Allan S. Haywood, now organization director. Murray will be relieved of much routine and will devote main attention to his own steel union.

The 539 delegates represented 5,000,000 members according to the claim of James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO. At the same time Murray told the convention the CIO is at the highest point in membership in its history. Until the last convention the CIO has always insisted it had 6,000,000 members. As at the last convention, the number of Negro delegates in evidence was less than 10. There was very little discussion from the floor.

This Bazaar Has Everything!

THERE'S NEVER been a bazaar like it.

Judging from the variety, quality and prices of the merchandise being readied for the Annual Labor Bazaar this December, public demand will probably insist that the sponsors make it a semi-annual or even a monthly affair. The enthusiasm and support from workers, businessmen and merchants in supplying the Bazaar with low-priced quality goods is unprecedented.

A visit to the Bazaar headquarters revealed that:

- A group of cloakmakers have set up a shop to produce more than 150 fine coats.
- Dressmakers have pledged a minimum of 1,000 latest style dresses at below cost.
- Local 23, ILGWU skirtmakers are making over 100 skirts.
- Five dozen magnificently upholstered armchairs, scores of kitchen sets, lamps, draperies and bedding are being produced by the CIO furniture workers.
- Members of Local 65 have drawn up a quota for dolls, sleds, trains, bikes, games—even yo-yos.
- Textiles, stormcoats, raincoats, millinery (35 dozen fashion hats, too), knick-knacks, slacks, men's suits, the list is endless.

From Illinois—pottery; from Chicago—leather goods; from Minnesota—children's wear; from New Jersey—eggs and poultry; from Gloversville—gloves; from Philadelphia—meat; from Boston—furniture. From coast to coast the merchandise is coming to New York City bazaar warehouses in a steady flow.

Prints, reproductions of famous pictures, etchings, woodcuts, jewelry, shoes, cakes and pies—name it, the Bazaar has it.

Proceeds of the bazaar to be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, Manhattan, Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, will go to fight Jim Crow, anti-Semitism and all forms of discrimination.

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 17 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote Truman urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal

letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing all he could to end the war."

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

World's Peace Petitions

The World Peace Council, as of Oct. 15, has issued the following figures on collection of signatures for the five power pact petition. The figures total 562,083,383, a gain of over 125 million since Sept. 1.

At this rate, the figure as of today is expected to be over 600 million.

Albania	865,885
Algeria	100,000
Argentina	1,500,000
Australia	67,425
Austria	842,153
Belgium	387,500
Brazil	1,493,725
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,053,057
Colombia	10,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	786,778
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	124,724
Egypt	22,000
Finland	525,000
France	8,000,000
Germany	13,588,002
Great Britain	833,342
Guatemala	65,073
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,200,000
Indonesia	536,000
Iraq	12,000
Iran	1,920,000
Israel	201,337
Italy	14,353,842
Japan	5,693,301
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	170,000
Mexico	160,000
Mongolia	633,877
Nederland	282,532
New Zealand	10,000
Norway	40,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Spain	350,000
Sweden	248,589
Switzerland	50,000
Syria	205,000
Thailand	152,531
Trans Jordan	12,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	100,000
Union of S. Africa	5,000
Uruguay	215,000
USSR	96,729,946
Venezuela	30,000
Viet Nam	6,362,057

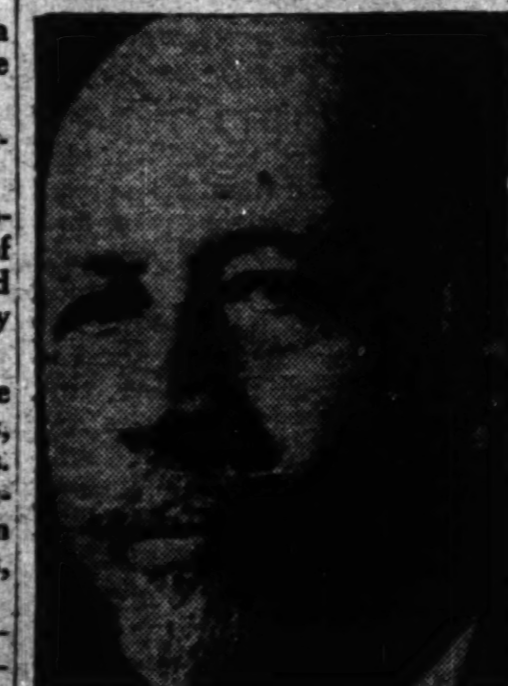
Rally Monday To Aid '17'

Defeat of the Smith Act and defense of the 17 New York working class leaders who are victims of the law will be the theme of a mass meeting Monday night at the Cooperative Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park East. The meeting is under sponsorship of a committee for the defense of Jacob Mindel, Isidore Begun and the other 17.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, herself one of the 17 victims, and Sophie Gerson, wife of another Smith Act victim, Simon Gerson, will be the principal speakers.

Earl Robinson, composer and singer, will sing his own compositions.

Unionists Will Honor DuBois



W. E. B. DuBOIS

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois yesterday said it expected hundred of unionists to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the dinner Nov. 16 in the Green Room at 13 Astor Pl.

Among the sponsors are Ben Gold, Fur Workers president; Russ Nixon, United Electrical Workers; Daniel Benjamin, Dining Car Workers Union; Clifford Cameron, Local 475 UE; William Hood, CIO Ford Local 690; and Arthur Osman and David Livingston of District 65.

'GIMME'

—By Ellis



'52 Hopetuls--Truman, Taft, Ike --All Have Anti-Labor Records

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

JUST BEFORE Gen. Dwight Eisenhower left Washington Tuesday he told newsmen that his backers were free to work for his nomination as a presidential candidate. Although he did not specifically endorse the drive he did, as one reporter described it, "slam the door wide open" on an Eisenhower boom.

That means that as of this date there are three fairly certain candidates with their hats in the ring—Robert Taft, the only one who has publicly avowed his intentions, President Truman and Eisenhower.

All three are profoundly anti-labor.

As a military career man Eisenhower has been reticent about his labor views and has largely gotten away with it. But he has not been able to conceal his associations and they are anti-labor down the line. He is an intimate and frequent house guest of Thomas Watson, president of International Business Machines Co. whose hostility to unions is notorious. His closest friend in Washington is George Allen, a director in a score of Victor Emmanuel corporations, including Consolidated Vultee Aircraft.

IT IS NO SECRET that in order to pass muster with the financial interests who dominate Columbia University's board of trustees, Eisenhower had to establish the "safety" of his labor views before he won appointment as head of the university.

But this is not the whole story. Eisenhower revealed, although perhaps unwittingly, his attitude toward unions in a series of speeches he made in the winter of 1949-50. Addressing the St. Andrews Society in New York in 1949, he sneered at the peoples desire for security. Too many people, he said, were seeking "an illusory thing called security" at the expense of human freedom. He described a "liberal" as "a man in Washington who wants to play the almighty with your money."

THIS IS A LINE made familiar by countless speeches by Republicans, Southern Democrats, business magazines and trade association leaders.

Continuing on this theme in Galveston on Dec. 8, 1949 Eisenhower declared that "If all Americans want is security they can go to prison."

Too many people want champagne and caviar, he said, when

they should be happy with "hot dogs and beer."

This was a little too raw even for Americans for Democratic Action. A resolution adopted by ADA that winter said the general sounded like a Dixiecrat.

Robert Taft's anti-labor bias is too well known to need mention. His authorship of the Taft-Hartley slave labor act and his fight to save it from repeal have engraved his name for all time in the lists of those who seek destruction of the trade union movement.

TRUMAN claims labor support because of his gesture of vetoing the Taft-Hartley Act. But Truman has himself used the anti-labor weapons in the Taft-Hartley arsenal on nine separate occasions since the act was adopted, each time to break a strike.

Using the Taft-Hartley law, he has persecuted the United Mine Workers and their president, John L. Lewis, levying fines which would have bankrupted an ordinary union.

In 1947 Truman sent to Congress a bill to draft striking railroad workers into the army and to compel them to run the rail-

roads at the point of bayonets. In 1950 he denounced the railroad union leaders in words which for him constituted the acme of insult—he called them "a bunch of Russians."

TRUMAN'S anti-labor record has been studiously concealed or sugar-coated by Phil Murray, James Carey, William Green and their colleagues. But the workers cannot be fooled indefinitely. Their dissatisfaction was recently reflected in a statement by the AFL Building Trades Department which talked of Truman's "terrible labor record."

Some AFL leaders are toying with the idea of switching to the GOP. But with either Taft or Eisenhower the Republican candidate will be an enemy of labor.

Which means that among the three candidates who at this time may be considered running, there is no choice for labor. All three are enemies of labor and if elected would embark on new efforts to smash the union movement.

The workers are scanning the horizon for a new candidate, a different candidate, who will sincerely support labor's rights.

100 NOTABLES SPONSOR PARLEY FOR FOREIGN BORN

More than 100 prominent Americans, among them Bishop Cameron C. Alleyne, Elmer Benson, Dr. Anton Carlson, Dr. Jerome Davis, Dorothy Detzer, Francis Fisher Kane, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Bishop Walter Mitchell, Prof. Philip Morrison, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, Dr. Linus Pauling, Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith are sponsoring the 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, it was announced by George B. Murphy, Jr., co-chairman of the committee.

The conference will be held at the UE hall in Chicago Dec. 8 and 9.

The call to the conference, which has been sent to thousands of organizations throughout the country declares that "the treatment of foreign-born Americans is a barometer of the condition of our democracy. From the time of the Alien and Sedition laws in 1789 down to the present day the

foreign born have been scapegoats in each period when democracy wavered. And so again in 1951, the foreign born, along with other fighters for peace and a better life are the victims of hysteria and terror.

"This is no longer just an attack on foreign-born Americans. It is an infringement of the Bill of Rights—it is a curtailment of basic democratic thoughts. It is very close to—if not already at—the doors of the police state.

"In this atmosphere, with these dangers to be fought, this 20th Anniversary National Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born takes on special importance. It becomes a vital aspect of the battle to defend the rights not only of foreign born Americans but of the whole American people."

Additional information concerning the conference may be secured by communicating with the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26 St., New York 10, N. Y.

The Worker

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The Roar For Peace

THE WAR-HUNGRY LEADERS in Washington are getting panicky.

They may not get their war, they figure.

The prospect of peace scares them silly.

If peace is forced on them by the refusal of the Soviet Union and its allies to be provoked into a war either by a Syngman Rhee or a Tito, then the Big Trusts will have to find some other way of creating corpses to keep the factories going.

This week, the pressure for peace reached such proportions that the White House and the State Department had to figure out a gimmick "to beat the Russians to the punch in the peace offensive."

It is fine when the State Department has to try to compete with the Soviet Union as to which can be the first to bring a let-down in world tension, and a halt to the armaments inflation.

Stalin has offered to destroy all Soviet atomic weapons if Truman will do the same with ours. Stalin urges a world system of UN inspection to make a ban on the A-bomb stick. To this, President Truman answers with the curious demand merely for a "census" of weapons. That is, we will count the A-bombs—but not outlaw them or destroy them. So why count them at all?

WASHINGTON'S REFUSAL to consider or even negotiate the outlawing of the A-bomb is arousing the suspicion of the entire world.

The world is not following the Truman-Eisenhower line of rushing toward "inevitable war." Europe does not believe in the "Soviet attack" hoax which Eisenhower is using to revive the German Nazis. West Europe is afraid of Eisenhower and his Nazi "allies," not of Stalin and his offer to outlaw atomic warfare and start disarmament.

Besides, the Washington-imposed arms burden is pushing West Europe to bankruptcy—fast.

WHAT WE HAVE THEN is a tremendous increase in the panic of the Washington war-planners which is making them more reckless than ever. This increases the danger of war.

In the notorious Collier's War Issue two weeks ago, they tipped the world that they are dreaming of an atomic blitz to be kicked off by Tito in the Balkans.

We also know that they fear like fire any cease-fire in Korea. They just spurned a Korean-Chinese offer to stop all shooting as of now. They are afraid that a Korea peace will mean a world peace.

But the recklessness of these circles proves that the peace fight is making tremendous gains. The World Peace conference in Vienna answered Truman by backing his census proposal, and urging that a census lead to one-third disarmament by 1952-53.

Churchill talks of meeting Stalin. So does French President Auriol. They know that this is what the British and French people passionately desire. This is what we Americans should be asking for up and down the country too.

EVERY AMERICAN WHO WANTS peace should be encouraged by the great roar for peace coming to us from across the seas.

All of Europe is crying out for peace talks, for an end to the crushing armaments burdens. The Germans, who were supposed to be the kingpin of the new fascist Eisenhower-Nazi army are balking. A popular poll this week in West Germany shows 75 percent opposed to rearmament!

We need a patriotic peace policy.

We need a halt to the \$70 billion a year "defense" looting of the treasury and our pocketbooks. We need to sit down at the table with Churchill, Stalin, France and China to work out a live-and-let-live program for trade and friendly cooperation to keep the peace.

We Americans should get into step in the tremendous peace crusade which now dominates the UN Paris meeting.

Isn't the possibility of winning a generation of world peace—no more Korea, no more dead youth—worth fighting for? Speak out for a Big Five peace meeting!

FUND DRIVE

(Continued from Page 2)
tions, social gatherings, etc. Some who have sent individual contributions have already come up with a second one, and one has even sent a third. This is a woman on jobless pay, who has already sent in \$60, and promises more.

A few like a Brooklyn reader who sent in \$10, pledge regular weekly contributions. He promises \$5 a week and asks: "How many of your other readers will join a sustaining club for the most wonderful paper in the country?"

The answer is yours.

From a Pine County, Minnesota, farm family comes \$25, a fiver from each member of the family "from the youngest to the oldest." A Michigan family also sends along \$25, with the note that "there are five of us, my wife, self and three daughters. It's five from five."

There is much local pride, too. Thus, from Boston comes an \$11 contribution with a note which reads:

"As an employed worker, I gladly make this \$7 contribution. Three of my friends, a widow and her two children, contribute another four. For the finest and fightingest newspaper in America, my greatest immediate desire is

that Boston readers of our paper send money to support it."

And a Cleveland reader apologizes that Ohioans start slowly. But once they get going, they're okay.

Well, what is the score? Readers from Utah, Texas and Pittsburgh have hit 35 percent and 40 percent of the small sums we expect from them. New Yorkers, Minnesotans and Missourians are up above the 25 percent mark. Readers from Michigan, Maryland and New Jersey hover around the 20 percent mark. But those from Illinois, Ohio, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Connecticut are below this figure.

We have noted, though, that the appeal is now gaining momentum and we know the thousands of readers will see that it is put over within the next couple of weeks. We cannot forget the spirit of the young Philadelphia couple who wrote us of the five dollars given to their new-born child, with instructions to "get her what she needs."

"We are sending the money to the Daily Worker," they wrote us, "because God knows she needs peace and a chance to live more than anything else."

Warns Legion Posts Against McCarthy

MILWAUKEE. — Kenneth L. Greenquist, Wisconsin state commander of the American Legion, has warned all Legion posts to beware of inviting political speakers to their meetings, particularly Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

CIO Parley

(Continued from Page 3)
"defense" program in the hands of the very big business executives who opposed the President on price control and other stabilization measures.

Declaring that the CIO mustn't be "a tail to the kite of either the Republican or Democratic party," he said that, unless labor has candidates worthy of endorsement, "our rank and file will not follow our lead."

Shifting to Eisenhower, Mazey expressed concern for some of the support for the general in labor ranks and warned, "let's be certain we don't buy a pig in a poke." The general, he said, "has not demonstrated in a singular manner his fitness for the top position of this country of ours."

Recalling that on the one social question upon which the general expressed himself, he opposed social security, Mazey added "that no man who reaches the position of a general, who has spent his entire life the environment of the caste system and dictatorship of the Army, has the proper basic training to be President."

In his acceptance speech, Murray said he would not "indulge in the luxury of politics" but would be "remiss in his duty" not to say something of the President.

Murray then made the claim that "in the course of the last few months" the President has accorded labor "a full opportunity to voice its views in the defense agencies." Murray felt very satisfied with 16-man "advisory" body to the President which includes four labor representatives and meets on

occasion. He said the President has always asked the committee for suggestions.

When Murray was through on the political point of his speech, he did everything but actually endorse Truman. Just before elections, the convention passed a resolution denouncing the AFL for breaking up the United Labor Policy Committee.

Murray concluded the convention on a note of red-baiting as he did when he opened it. Scarcely a speech during the entire convention that didn't have anti-Communism for its main subject. Murray also noted the new price increases headlined in the newspapers and said labor has no choice but to fight "its place in the sun" for higher wages.

The nomination of Murray was followed by prepared "spontaneous" ovation in which the delegates, the bulk of them paid officials, took part dutifully. Murray made no reference to his attempt to resign from the post earlier this year.

Call for 1,000 Volunteers for Labor Bazaar

More than 1,000 volunteers will be needed to man the Annual Labor Bazaar, which will be held at St. Nicholas Arena on Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, it was announced Friday by the Bazaar office.

It was pointed out that every kind of worker is needed, including clerical workers, salespeople, ticket sellers, dining room assistants, runners and many more. Interested volunteers are asked to contact the Bazaar office 39 Union Square, AL 5-9068.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan

CALLING ALL CHILDREN! to the Saturday afternoon party at the Jefferson School. Herbert Kruckman will do animated drawings of "Jack and the Beanstalk." Murray Lane and Oliver Harrington, songs, 2 p.m. at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Fee 50c.

SATURDAY KITE FILM CLUB presents "Leah," a great documentary biography of the Bolshevik leader. Music by Khataturian. 111 W. 88th St. 4 showings beginning 8:30. Admission \$1 to members only (apply). Social all evening. "WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT" will be the film shown Saturday, Nov. 10 at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. showings are at 8 and 10 p.m. Dancing and refreshments. Fee \$1.

FIRST FALL DANCE, Youth Committee Local 70, Greek Fur Workers Union. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment, 250 W. 28th St. Saturday evening, Nov. 10. Contribution 50c.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

THE SOVIET UNION: Eye Witness Report will be the discussion at the Jefferson School Sunday Night Forum. Speakers: Leon Strauss, Esther Letts, Bill Wallace, David Goldway, Chr. 8 p.m. Fee \$1, refreshments, at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C.

DR. HOWARD SELSAM speaks on "Ethics for Progressives." Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein, Chairman—ALP, 220 W. 80th St. (B'way) 8:30. Discussion. Social. Subs 75c.

Coming

THE REVIEW OF THE WEEK with Abner Berry will be held Monday evening at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. Fee 50c. 8:30 p.m.

WHAT IS AFRICA'S FUTURE? Will African Peoples make the headline next? How are they struggling for Freedom Today? This Tuesday night hear Jerome Rush of the Council on African Affairs. He's got the facts. He will answer your question. In another Forum "On the World We Live In" at the 11th West ALP Club, 2688 Broadway, nr. 1034 St. CAMP UNITY REUNION DANCE. Thanksgiving Eve, at the Penthouse, \$1 in advance. Call AL 5-6960 or 6961 for reservations.

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SUNDAY FORUMS:

AMERICAN - SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK—

NOV. 11th

"THE SOVIET UNION 1951:
AN EYEWITNESS REPORT"

LEON STRAUS, ESTHER LETTS and others

Members of American Trade Union Delegation

8:00 P. M.

FEE: \$1.00

50¢ for Jefferson School students upon presentation of registration card

Plus Refreshments

At the JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 6th Ave., NYC

Jefferson School presents another

Childrens Party

animated drawings of

"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK"

a new revision with a peace angle

MURRAY LANE • HERBERT KRUCKMAN • OLIVER HARRINGTON

children's poems and songs

Every child will plant a bean to take home to grow.

Saturday, November 10 — 2 P. M.

FEE 50¢

JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Sixth Ave., N. Y. C. — WA 9-1600

Garment Workers Rally

For Repeal of the Smith Act

Speakers: HOWARD FAST • WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
LES PINE noted Comedian

Wed, Nov. 14, 6:30 P. M. — Adm. 50¢

HOTEL CAPITOL, 8th Ave. and 51st St.

Auspices: Garment Workers Committee for Repeal of Smith Act

JEFFERSON SCHOOL FILM FORUM presents

"We Are From Kronstadt"

Soviet Film depicting a vivid episode in the struggle to beat back the counter-revolution during the exciting days of 1918.

2 Showings 8 and 10 P. M.

8:30 P. M.

Refreshments and Dancing

FEE \$1.

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with HOWARD FAST

on Literature and Reality

November 13

Historical Origin of the Novel

November 20

The Novel in the U. S. Today

November 27

The Novel of Socialist Realism

8:30 P. M.

Tickets for Series \$2.00

Single Admission \$1.00

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Ambassador of the USSR

The Hon. A. S. PANYUSHKIN

Speakers:

Dr. Corliss Lamont Mr. Paul Robeson

Miss Jessica Smith Mr. Leon Straus

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Musical Program:

Jewish People's Chorus

Conducted by MAURICE RAUCH

Thursday evening, November 15 - 7:30

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West Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

dollar deficit has been steadily growing all year, and the reserves of about four billion dollars are quickly disappearing.

Churchill therefore has the difficult task of projecting a new program of reduced imports and increased exports—face to face with German and Japanese competition. And with the U. S. program of finishing up the stockpiling of strategic goods, and Wall Street's insistence on low prices for such goods, the Churchillian program means either a drastic reduction of already miserable living standards (and a resultant class struggle of huge proportions) or else a reduction of the armaments program.

At Ottawa, the British said they would go through with their present program, but could not meet Eisenhower's demand for more. By now, a reduction of the present

program stands out as the only British alternative, plus a large-scale policy of non-dollar trade with the USSR and China.

The French situation is equally critical. In the Nov. 1 questionnaire that the French submitted to the "Committee of Sages," which Averill Harriman heads for the Atlantic Alliance, the French said they could not increase their military budget over the past year.

The top figure for all military expenditures in 1952 is about 800 million francs, out of a budgetary total of close to 3,500 million francs. This is just about what it was last year, and one-third goes for the ruinous war in Indo-China.

FRENCH DEFICIT

Moreover, the French dollar deficit is a heartburn: France needs a billion American dollars between now and July, 1952. Its projected income in dollars is \$550,000,000. It figures on getting about one-third of the deficit from the American foreign aid program; this leaves about a quarter of a billion dollars unaccounted for.

The only choice is to reduce American imports—but that is not easily done, since most of it is in coal. One of the madnests which American economic policy imposes upon Europe is the purchase of high-price dollar coal instead of what could be gotten from Poland.

The Dutch Minister of Economic Affairs on Nov. 2 disclosed that literally half of the entire American foreign aid program will go to finance west European purchases of coal. No wonder then that the arms program is not getting very far.

In the French conservative economic weekly, *La Vie Française*, its writer, Bernard Quantin, gives some facts on how unprepared France is for the war of Collier's imagination.

French troops in Germany, he says, have enough munitions for three days of fighting.

As far as anti-tank weapons go, some 49,000 bazookas will be ready next June.

But only 120 artillery guns of 105 mm are now on order, and should be ready in 1953.

As for 155 mm guns, only 100

"samples" are on order, and it is "hoped" that the U. S. Army is ordering 300 more; the delivery date is uncertain.

One hundred mortars are in construction, the bulk of which will be ready in May, 1953.

Automatic machineguns are beginning to come off the assembly lines, but light and heavy tanks are practically in the drawing-room stage. As for transport trucks, the earliest delivery dates are late next year and in 1953.

When it is remembered that only one-third of the British arms contracts have been signed, and that the French are in the situation described above, you can see why Wall Street's rush toward war creates something of a panic among its principal allies.

The U. S. alternative, which is to rearm and mobilize Germany, naturally comes to mind. But this creates political problems, and in any case it is music of the farther future. Meanwhile, a powerful movement for unified and demilitarized Reich is temporarily playing hob with that idea.

Moreover, American deliveries—in view of the Korean priority—are lagging, in some cases by 70 percent of the promised figures. And the U. S. is sending western Europe a lot of stuff from the years 1946.

These are some of the reasons why Mr. Truman is anxious to re-assure his staggering "allies" that he only has peace in mind, and this is what impels Eisenhower to satisfy himself with a lot less than the much-vaunted "European Army."

Dockers

(Continued from Page 4)

before union meetings could be held. Anastasia is employed by the Isthmian (U. S. Steel Corp.) Line as a gang boss. He recruits scabs for other steamship lines also, however.

On the Hudson River piers men began shaping up for work at 1 p.m. as a result of the St. Bernard's Parish School meeting.

Many men did not get work yesterday, however. And I found hundreds of disappointed and angry men in front of the Grace Line and U. S. Line piers in the Chelsea area.

The Grace Line men were especially angry. The bosses had hired only seven gangs, instead of the needed 30 or more to handle the cargo of three fully loaded ships. And the blackboard bulletin board in front of the dock told the other gangs to report on Tuesday, four days later.

"What's the reason?" I asked a longshoreman.

"Just this," he replied. "The bosses don't want to pay overtime. 'You see that word 'Tuesday,' he said, pointing to the blackboard. 'That Tuesday comes after Saturday, Sunday and the Armistice Day holiday when we would get overtime pay.'"

Another longshoreman then added bitterly:

"Those ships come from the West Coast of South Africa, where they ship copper. They are loaded with essential cargo. We heard a lot about the need of unloading 'essential cargo,' when we were striking for our rights. But now 'essential cargo' can wait while we don't get over time pay."

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Will Always Be
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Rhoda and Seymour

ARREST FLORIDA KILLER

(Continued from Page 1)

reporters and his NAACP attorneys the shocking details.

Irvin recounted how Sheriff McCall chatted over police car radios with Deputy Sheriff James L. Yates, who rode ahead of the death car. The prisoners were being taken to Tavares for a second trial on a frameup charge of rape, the Supreme Court having unanimously thrown out an earlier "conviction" based on brutal intimidation.

After a while, Irvin related, McCall stopped the car, pretending a flat, and said, "You sons of bitches get out and get this fix fixed." As they stepped out into the night, McCall, without another word, shot them one at a time and threw them to the ground, Irvin related.

SHOT TWICE MORE

Irvin maintained consciousness though shot through the lung, and feigned death. But McCall, peering down, shot him once again and then said, "I got rid of them, I killed the sons of bitches," Irvin said. Irvin went on to describe how McCall then called back to the deputy sheriff, who flashed the light in Irvin's face, and said: "That son of a bitch isn't dead" and then fired again, the bullet going through his neck.

Irvin added that both he and Shepherd had been elated at the Supreme Court decision, and "had high hopes of coming out of it all right" when they started for the second trial.

McCall and Yates were still free. FBI men, typically in cases involving the murder of Negroes, rather than of people speaking for peace, had nothing to say and no arrests to announce.

Asked after Irvin's account of the murder whether the NAACP would press for arrests, NAACP general counsel Thurgood Marshall said: "The good people of Lake County should have time to take action, but if they don't the NAACP will."

The gravely wounded Irvin, with a tube through his nostrils into his shattered lung, is being guarded by McCall's deputies, raising the possibility that if there is no federal intervention, the killer-sheriff may yet succeed with his second murder.

CP STATEMENT

The ringing Communist Party statement urged the people to demand that "Lake County and the State of Florida pay full indemnity to the families" of Shepherd and Irvin, as well as Ernest Thompson, who was murdered earlier for "resisting arrest."

They asked the people to demand an investigation of the District Attorney's office, the Attorney General of the State, and the FBI in that area.

Declared the Communists' statement: "We call upon all labor unions, all fraternal organizations and church organizations, Negro and white, all organizations of individuals who want to stop fascism in America, to demand" such federal investigations.

"This cold-blooded brutal lynching," said the statement, "was possible only with the connivance of federal and state law enforcement agencies, since McCall's hints and threats that he would kill the two youths were well known to governmental authorities."

"This lynching occurred while Secretary of State Acheson was haranguing the Sixth Assembly of the UN on the 'violations of human rights' he ascribed to the So-

viet Union and the people's democracies.

"It occurred while Gen. Ridgway's forces in Korea were reported resorting to the use of poison gas and preparing to use atomic weapons against the Koreans and Chinese volunteers; and while, at the same time, Ridgway's negotiators at Panmunjom were categorically rejecting the Korean proposal to stop all shooting now."

"It occurred while the billion-dollar-owned U. S. newspapers were continuing to raise provocations and call for war against Czechoslovakia over the arrest and imprisonment of the spy Oatis; and while simultaneously they cloaked in editorial silence the entire shameful background of the Groveland case."

"This cold-blooded murder, therefore, is a continuation of the bipartisan Truman Administration's genocide policies against the Negro people. It is intended to intimidate the Negro people and the white workers who are beginning to understand that to safeguard their own liberties they will have to launch a nationwide struggle in behalf of the liberties of the Negro people."

The statement was signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry.

Assassin's Bullet Fells CP Leader



RUDOLFO GHIOLDI, (above) Communist candidate for President of Argentina and editor of the Communist newspaper *La Hora*, was shot by an assassin as he was making an election speech in a city 300 miles from Buenos Aires.

A follower of President Peron, the Argentine dictator, fired the slug, which was still lodged in the Communist candidate's lung at latest reports. Ghioldi is getting bad treatment. The Peron Gov. refuses to let him be transported to a Buenos Aires hospital by airplane. Instead he was taken down the La Plata River on a slow barge.

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Public Reception To Open Sale Of New Civil Rights Book

By WILLIAM BANTNER

Monday night, at the public reception for the brilliant new book, "We Charge Genocide," a powerful instrument in the struggle for peace and freedom is about to be placed in the hands of the American people.

We asked William L. Patterson, great Negro leader of the Civil Rights Congress and editor of "We Charge Genocide," when he had first come to realize that the pattern of violence against Negroes in the U. S. was genocide?

"I've been characterizing Jim Crow as a policy of government for some time," Patterson said. "Then I began studying the UN Charter and the Human Rights Covenant and came to the conclusion on Genocide."

"The more I read Justice Jackson's opening remarks at the Nuremberg trial of the Nazis, the more I became convinced that every word he said then could be said today in indictment of the U. S. Government's moral and political acts against Negroes."

But isn't genocide the physical extermination of an entire people, we wanted to know.

"Not necessarily," Patterson turned to the volume on his desk. "The UN definition of genocide

covers the committing of acts designed to destroy, in whole or in part, members of a national group, or causing them serious mental or physical harm, or deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about their physical destruction, in whole or in part.

"I think the impact of 'We Charge Genocide' will do more than anything else to awaken the conscience of white American to the crime of government against Negroes. Also, I think it will awaken the Negro people to a consciousness of the nature of the attack on them. We're dealing with a conspiracy of government in which every branch participates in open or concealed attacks on Negro rights."

"We Charge Genocide" goes on public sale for the first time at the reception Monday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St. Among the speakers will be relatives of victims of genocidal practices. A new dramatization written especially for the occasion by Miss Beulah Richardson, the brilliant Negro woman poet, will be performed by her. Tickets for the rally are \$1 tax included. They can be purchased from the CRC, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1657.

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Truman's Move Not Aimed at Peace

(Continued from Page 1)
presented and interpreted officially here as a serious new diplomatic effort to end the "cold war," Reston declared.

By ROB HALL

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Editorial reaction here to President Truman's "disarmament" plan stresses the somewhat obvious fact that he realized when he made it that it would be unacceptable to the Soviet Union and that it was mainly a "play to the gallery."

This was the phrase used by the Washington Post, a fairly consistent supporter of Truman's foreign policy. Since he knew it was "stale" stuff, said the Post, "it is hard to escape the conclusion" that the proposal was designed to put the Soviet Union "in a hole."

"In our opinion, this is an intolerable way to conduct foreign policy," said the Post, "because it confuses propaganda with statesmanship."

The Washington Evening Star recognizes the plan as merely the old Baruch plan, already rejected by the USSR, applied now not only to atomic but to conventional weapons.

It would be "naive" to expect the Soviet Union to swallow this thing, said the Star, adding that "the President himself had no illusions on that score."

Both the Post and the Star admit that behind Truman's maneuver stands the desire of the people for peace. And, in effect, they admit that the Truman proposals constitute a propaganda response rather than a practical answer to that need.

Truman and his colleagues in the western bloc are "worried by the dislike of rearmament and the longing for peace among the peoples of the western world," said the Post.

"If the three governments were not deeply concerned by the state of world opinion, they would not have issued their disarmament proposals and Truman would not have spoken as he did last night," said the Post.

Truman's answer to that problem, however, is too transparent to be successful, the Post hints, calling it merely a "play to the gallery."

What both the Post and Star fail to mention, however, is that Truman's main motivation is his desire to detract attention from the genuinely practical proposals for establishing world peace which are before the United Nations General Assembly.

These are, in the first place, the suggestion of Soviet President Shvernik for a five-power conference to negotiate outstanding differences to culminate in a five power peace pact. Today Soviet foreign minister A. Y. Vishinsky elaborated upon these proposals.

A somewhat similar plan was advanced before the assembly two days ago by President Vincent Auriol of France who called for a meeting of responsible leaders of the four powers, a suggestion which was received most coolly by the U. S. The British, on the other hand, reacted favorably, a fact

WHY NOT?

DEARBORN.—Local 600 Motor Plant News notes that the Republic of China wants to buy trucks and tractors. Union Steward Walter Kaput learned in Washington that the Polish Government wants to buy trucks, tractors and cars. But—hundreds of thousands of auto workers are unemployed. Motor Plant News lists this item under the heading: "Tragic Jokes of the Week."

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which obviously vexed Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

Negotiations such as are envisioned in these proposals could lead to a relaxation of tensions, thus creating the conditions essential for disarmament.

But such conditions would make

it extremely difficult for the Truman administration to continue its feverish war preparations. That is why, like a magician on the stage pulling a rabbit out the hat, Harry Truman with great fanfare and publicity buildup introduced his "disarmament" plan.



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'Brightest Hope for Tomorrow'

Negro labor made history at its great founding convention in Cincinnati where it launched a concerted fight for Negro rights.

By ABNER W. BERRY

"I speak today for the colored men of the whole country, from the lakes to the Gulf—from the Atlantic to the Pacific . . . (All) they ask for themselves is a fair chance (so that) you and they will dwell in peace and harmony together . . . (and) make one strong pull until the laboring men of this country shall receive such pay for time made as will secure them a comfortable living . . . educate their children and leave a dollar for a rainy day and old age. Slavery, or slave labor, the main cause of the degradation of white labor, is no more. And it is the proud boast of my life that the slave himself had a large share in the work of striking off the fetters that bound him by the ankle, while the other end you bound by the neck."—(From the speech of Isaac Myers, president of the National Negro Labor Union, before the third annual convention of the National Labor Union, August, 1869).

SATURDAY morning, Oct. 27, 1951, in Cincinnati, Ohio, a present-day Isaac Myers, William R. Hood, representing a workers' power that was not present in 1869, addressed another kind of meeting in the interest of Negro and white labor unity. Myers was pleading to white leaders to change their course, to desert white supremacy and clasp the hand of their Negro brothers in the interest of all labor. Hood addressed a labor meeting organized by Negro workers and supported by a growing number of white workers and trade union leaders. In this respect, the Founding Convention of the National Negro Labor Council was unique. It was an historical "first."

WHAT THEIR PROGRAM CALLS FOR

Hood, representing the strength of more than one million organized Negro workers, spoke with the confidence that that strength, united with the white workers and supported by the Negro people, was irresistible. "We come here today," Hood began his keynote speech, "because we are conscious at this hour of confronting a world crisis. We are here because many of our liberties are disappearing in the face of a powerful war economy and grave problems face working men and women everywhere. . . . Here we have gathered the basic forces of human progress; the proud black sons and daughters of labor and our democratic white brothers and sisters whose increasing concern for democracy, equality and peace is America's brightest hope for tomorrow." The purpose of the convention and of the Negro Labor Council was etched clear and its tone was sharp. There was not as much asking as there was telling. The Negro worker was speaking with authority as a worker and as a Negro who, as Hood reminded, knew the home-burnings, the policeman's bullet, the white-only jobs, the insults to Negro women, the votelessness and social ostracism. "Be confident," Hood said addressing himself to the Negro people, "for we have brought to this fight many white workers who love democracy and who know that we have worked side by side with them, fought side by side

with them on the picket lines against the giant corporations. And they know that we know—and will not be divided from us no matter what."

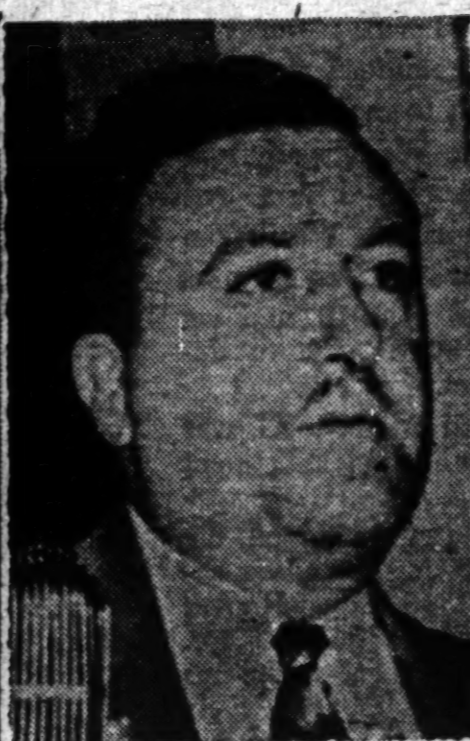
There was a sharpness when Hood dealt with those who want to "tell Negroes on what basis they shall come together to fight for their rights." It was not a question of attaining unity at the price of giving in to white supremacy. "We ask for your cooperation—" Hood said to white union leaders, "but we do not ask your permission."

The program for which the cooperation was asked included:

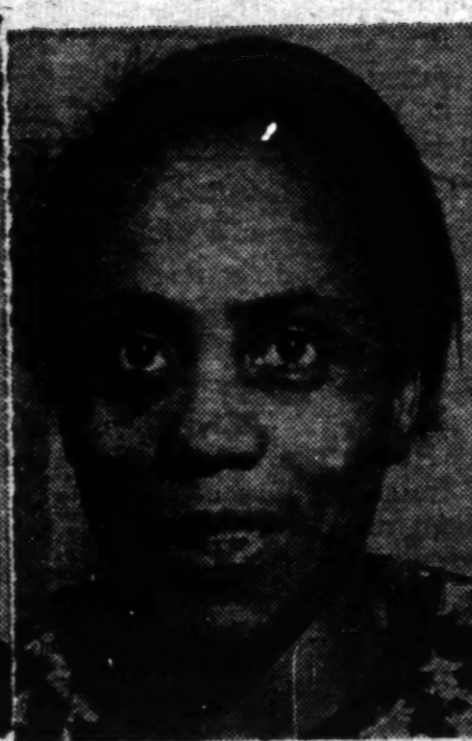
- Getting 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers by May 15, 1951. Abolition of job jimcrow in all plants.
- A mass campaign for one million signatures on petitions for a federal FEPC law.
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- Defense of the Negro leaders



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now being persecuted by the federal government—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, William L. Patterson and Paul Robeson.

• Fight against jimcrow in public accommodations, especially in vicinity of union halls.

• Protection by unions of the right of Negroes to live outside the Negro ghettos.

• Support to the African, Asian and American peoples in their fights for national independence.

• Abolition of jimcrow in the top leadership of the trade union movement.

Hood's militancy and sharpness was supported and supplemented by Maurice E. Travis, secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union. Travis' speech was a different kind of speech from a white union leader to Negro and white workers.

"I didn't come here to tell the Negro workers of America, or their leaders, what to do," Travis said as he began speaking on Sunday. What I have to say here today flows from the deeper understanding of my responsibilities as a white labor leader as a result of what the Negro and Mexican-American members of my union have taught me." Travis castigated the white trade union leaders who "capture headlines with statements that the Negro

must be given more equality as an answer to 'Communist propaganda.' These leaders, Travis said are "admitting that there is discrimination against the Negro people and that they have done nothing as labor leaders to stop it."

Travis took on all comers who argue against fighting for Negro rights in the unions, or who see the National Negro Labor Council as a "danger." The fight for the rights of Negroes, he concluded, is a "matter of cold self-interest, self-preservation of themselves and their unions. . . ."

DELEGATES CITE JIMCROW PRACTICES

The speeches struck home. Applause for them was not routine but fervid. Tables were pounded and there were shouts of "Go on!" "You tell 'em!" For the words the delegates were hearing represented thoughts that had remained unarticulated for a long time. And the Ritz Ballroom in Cincinnati was bursting with the joys of fulfillment as speaker after speaker drove home his or her points against the jimcrow system.

An elderly Southern Delegate, who was attending his first convention of any sort, remarked to a younger man, "I sure do feel good, because I didn't know we had so many people among us who could speak so good."

The arguments of the speakers were confirmed and documented by the floor discussion. Ralph Anderson, a 23-year-old Negro veteran, representing a United Electrical Workers local, told of how Negro youth were being denied jobs on account of their draft status. Al Thibodeaux, leader of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, condemned the idea expressed by the bosses that "we have to have wars to have jobs," and said that the "thing they call a loyalty oath" has hit Negro seamen especially hard. Sixty-five percent of the men "screened" out of jobs on the Pacific Coast, Thibodeaux said, were Negroes. Miss Margaret Gilmore, United Public Workers, Washington, D. C., declared that the government had granted 35 Negro veterans four-year apprenticeship in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but had then granted 60 whites shorter apprenticeships so that when the Negroes became eligible for jobs there would be none. She ended her floor speech bitterly with: "I'm sick and tired of second class citizenship."

E. D. Holmes, Flint, Michigan, General Motors worker, told of the run-around his local gave the Negro workers who wanted delegates sent to the convention. His shop finally had to act independently and sent four delegates. At the same time, he said, his local sent a white worker to the National Foundry

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

He Dared Tell the Truth

The Worker's Pittsburg correspondent told of the peace movement, of city political corruption, of the steel trust machinations. And that spelled "sedition" in the Steel City. That's why he's behind bars on \$30,000 bail

By ART SHIELDS

WHEN Lincoln Steffens visited Pittsburgh he was unable to find a single newspaperman who dared to tell the truth about the steel trust and civic corruption.

That was almost half a century ago, when Steffens wrote his brilliant piece on the town that he described as "Hell With the Lid Off."

The truth was too dangerous then for the Mellons and other masters of the Smoky City.

The truth is still more dangerous today—nearly 50 years later. Nevertheless the famous author of *The Shame of the Cities* would find one fearless, truth-telling journalist, if he visited the country's greatest steel city today.

But Steffens would not find this incorruptible writer in the usual press haunts. He would find Jim Dolsen in the smoke-stained County bastille in Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle between the three rivers.

Jim Dolsen, *The Worker's* 66-year-old Pittsburgh correspondent, was guilty of reporting every scrap of news about the movement for peace in Korea.

That spells "sedition" in the Pittsburgh steel code.

And so Dolsen is sitting behind three-foot granite walls under \$10,000 bail, while he waits for his sentencing by the corrupt Courthouse gang. He was convicted with Andy Onda in the eight-months trial in which his accuser, the hysterical Judge Michael A. Musmanno, shrieked against "Communism" and peace for two and a half months.

Jim is also held under \$20,000 bail in a Federal Smith Act case, which has not yet come to trial.

Jim is one of four American journalists, who have been martyred in the present Truman war drive. John Gates, Jim's fearless editor, is serving a five-year term in Leavenworth under the same fascist Smith Act. Al Richmond and Philip "Slim" Connelly, two brave California journalists, who edited the *Daily People's World* of San Francisco, are in prison under \$50,000 bonds each, awaiting Smith Act inquisitions.

Jim is the oldest of the four. He is also the veteran of more "legal" frame-ups and attempted frame-ups than almost any other American peace spokesman.

Jim's experiences with the Frame-up System started in California shortly after the first world war, when J. Edgar



Hoover's mobs were overturning the Bill of Rights with almost as much vindictiveness as they are showing today.

The FBI outrages reached their climax on Jan. 2, 1920, when nearly 6,000 workmen and working women were arrested in nationwide raids.

Young Jim Dolsen, the State Secretary of the Communist Party of California, was one of the victims.

"I remember Jim well from those days," said Emanuel Levin, *The Worker's* circulation manager, last week. "I was the secretary of the California Labor Defense Committee that defended him in two witchhunting trials under the fascist criminal syndicalism act of California."

"Jim and I worked closely together," continued Emanuel Levin. "Jim had been the defense committee's first secretary, and did much to make it an influential organization. We officially represented machinists, pile drivers and many other local unions. We began defending arrested workers as soon as the body was formed in 1919, and we got the California State AFL to denounce the fascist act."

"And then," added Manny. "I was arrested under a syndicalism indictment myself."

Both Jim and Manny whipped the frame-up gang, however. Levin was acquitted the day after the J. Edgar Hoover raids—just in time to help Jim's defense.

"We demonstrated that frame-ups can be beaten even without lawyers

when we have an organized movement behind us," said Levin.

"We were unable to get a lawyer for Jim. So Jim had to serve as his own counsel. And he did an effective job. He split the jury six to six in the first trial that lasted five weeks. And he split the second jury seven to five, with five for the defense."

"That was an astonishing result in California, where jury panels were filled with what we called 'professional' jurors, that is jurors who made a business of trying cases."

"The prosecutor in the second trial was Earl Warren, the present Republican Governor of California. He red-baited wildly. But he took a licking from Jim Dolsen and the workers behind him."

Jim insisted on his American right to free speech throughout the trials. He said he had a right to oppose American intervention in Russia. He had a right to advocate the ownership and control of the industries by the working people.

Jim Dolsen has never looked for easy spots in his long career in the working-class movement. That's why he came to Pittsburgh in 1935. He has been reporting the struggles of the steel workers and coal miners in the country's most important heavy industry center since.

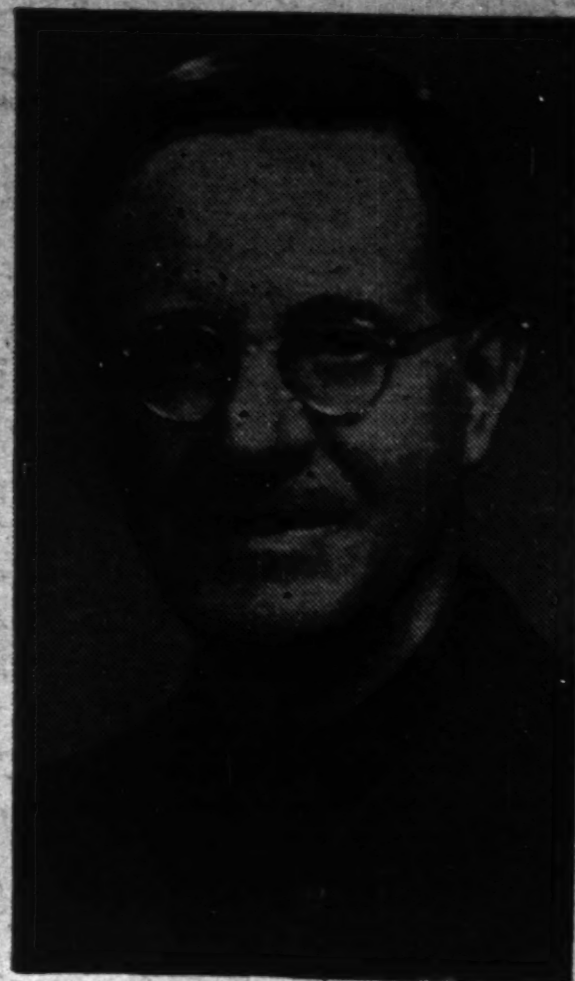
And Jim has paid the hero's price. The frame-up gangs never let up on *The Worker's* uncompromising correspondent. And in 1941 they jailed him for more than a year in the Allegheny County Workhouse at Blawnox on a false election charge. Some 30 progressive workers were framed with him.

The House Un-American Committee next tried to get Jim. He was put on trial in Washington in 1946 on a charge of treating the committee with contempt. A jury acquitted him, however.

But the Steel Trust was only biding its time. And in August, 1950, Jim was arrested under the 1919 State "sedition" act that had lain dormant 20 years. His accuser was the professional witchhunter, Judge Michael A. Musmanno.

The charge was unbelievably crude. Musmanno had purchased a copy of the Communist Manifesto and some other Marxist books from Jim in the workers' bookshop in Pittsburgh. It was ostensibly a commercial transaction. But Musmanno swore that Jim had a special "intent" in selling the Manifesto to a well-known Common Pleas judge. The "intent" was to "incite" the "overthrow" of the Government.

The idea that Jim was inciting this



JAMES E. DOLSEN

red-baiter to overthrow the Government was utterly absurd, as Jim's attorney, John T. McTernan of Los Angeles explained in the trial in Pittsburgh this year. But anything goes with a fixed, handpicked jury. And though two women jurors broke down and wept they brought in a verdict of "guilty" after 21 hours.

And Jim is now buried alive in one of America's worst prisons.

A Pittsburgh judge proudly told that the Allegheny County Prison represents the "finest example of Romanesque architecture" in America. He said many architects come to Pittsburgh to observe its curious arches and its massive granite walls. But the architecture doesn't look so good from inside. And the prisoner's diet has no Roman magnificence.

This is what Jim gets:

BREAKFAST at 6:45 a.m.: One quarter loaf of white bread, a small dish of cornflakes, sugarless coffee.

LUNCH at 10:45 a.m.: One quarter loaf of white bread, one bowl of soup.

SUPPER at 4 p.m.: One quarter loaf of white bread, a slice or two of bologna, boiled potatoes.

Jim was thin when he began this scanty vitaminless diet. He is still thinner today.

The courts have ruled, however, that Jim must live in this hell hole—if live he can—until his friends raise a total of \$30,000 bail (\$10,000 plus \$20,000). His friends have raised part of the sum. But more is needed fast. It is a race against time to get Jim out of hell and to restore *The Worker's* Pittsburgh correspondent to duty.

Jim is the only Smith Act victim EAST of California who is yet unbailled. The other Smith Act victims arrested with him — Ben Carreathers, Andy Onda, William Albertson and the two anti-fascist war veterans, Steve Nelson and Irving Weissman—are out.

Jim Dolsen's turn is next.

World of Labor

Confusing Political Winds in the Unions

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE POLITICAL confusion in trade union ranks has been greatly compounded in recent weeks as some labor leaders sound off on what they see in the 1952 election crystal ball. It is about time some serious talk began in labor circles on what to do next year because within several months the political die will be cast. But not the kind of talk we have been getting.

The rattle-brained mentality that operates in some of the top labor circles was recently revealed in the Bulletin of the AFL's Building Trades Department which presumes to speak for a membership of 3,000,000. It called on unionists to vote Republican next year as the best way to get Taft-Hartley repealed. Truman is brushed away because of a "terrible labor record" and as one who never seriously wanted T-H repealed. The bulletin warns members against being "deluded" into thinking that the Republicans would repeal the law. But reasons that the Democrats must be hit hard before labor regains "respect" from them, that they can only be hit by the Republicans, and labor will just have to take four more years of T-H before an opportunity presents itself for repealing it.

The bulletin rejects a labor party, justifying its

position on the basis of the defeat of the "third forcers" in France and the British Labor Party.

The position is screwy, defeatist and may not sound convincing to the rank and file workers. But it can't be dismissed. It reveals that some powerful officials of labor are pulling for a swing to the Republicans. Bill Hutcheson, the head of the carpenters, and the heads of the painters, plumbers and some powerful groups in the teamsters and electricians in the building trades, are pulling towards the Republicans.

In the case of the Teamsters, the AFL's largest union, it is old Dan Tobin the president and a Democrat who is usually seen in the public eye. But several weeks ago Tobin had to meekly promise in the Teamster that he will discontinue his diatribes in support of Truman and leave everything to next year's election-eve convention of the union. No doubt, the union's "strong man" and crown prince, Dave Beck, a Chamber of Commerce-type Republican, has shown his displeasure over Tobin's political prerogative.

The Journal of the Machinists has recently expressed hopes that the Republicans would seize the opportunity and name a "progressive." That, presumably, is a preference for Eisenhower over Taft.

These rumblings in the AFL's top have been recently reflected in the extraordinary emphasis put on its so-called political "non-partisanship." Having been closely cuddled to the Democrats for a generation, this, for the AFL's leaders, means moving away from the donkey. It need hardly be said here that labor leaders who try to picture the Republicans as a relief for labor, face a Herculean task. But in the judgment of many of them, it seems, it is a question whether it

will be tougher to picture Truman, Taft or Eisenhower, as the traditional "lesser evil."

It is wrong, of course, to view the top leaders of the AFL or the heads of most of its affiliates, as representative of the opinion down in the ranks of their organizations. But they do study the trend among their members in order to more effectively mislead them. They obviously find a trend away from Truman, much of it undoubtedly ready for independent political action by labor, but which they seek to channel for the Republicans.

Senator Taft, apparently, also counts on the help of some labor leaders. His sponsorship of an inconsequential amendment to the Taft-Hartley law recently, was one of those "appealing" moves to sow in the minds of labor leaders some "new thoughts" on Mr. Taft.

The CIO convention, meeting as this is written, gives little indication that any better political leadership may come from that quarter. The leaders of the CIO appear as sold on Truman as they were in the past.

But where are progressive forces in the labor movement? It would seem that this evidence of bankruptcy of the political line of the AFL and CIO leaders, and the crying need for new leadership to labor for 1952, would arouse the progressive-led unions and minorities of rightwing unions, to the opportunity before them to advance real independent political action. Those forces, although a small minority now in the trade unions, would, if united, be strong enough to spark something in the correct direction, provided they don't wait too long to do it.

The 'Problem'

By ALAN MAX

"THE problem," he said, "is how to crack down on subversives without stepping on the rights of the rest of us."

"You think that's a problem?" I asked.

"A real problem," he replied. "Evidently you haven't thought about it much. You see, you have to know exactly where to draw the line and watch out that you don't step over it."

"I don't see any problem at all," I said cheerfully.

"You don't?"

"Not the slightest," I went on. "Let's take an example. If you crack down on the Ku Klux Klan, is there any danger that it will mean hurting the rights of the Negro people?"

"Well—no," he said.

"In fact, that's the way to give the Negro people MORE democracy, isn't it?"

He looked at me a moment.

"Hold on!" he said. "I wasn't talking about subversives like the Klan. I mean the other kind—the Communists."

"Oh," I said, "that's different. I quite agree with you—when it comes to cracking down on Communists, it really is a problem how to safeguard the Bill of Rights."

"You see!" he said triumphantly.

"What bothers me though," I went on, "is why cracking down on the KKK doesn't present a problem, while cracking down on Communists does."

He nodded. "It is curious," he admitted.

"Maybe it's something like this," I said. "Take a garden. No one would say it's a problem to remove the weeds without injuring the flowers—because you HAVE to remove the weeds if the flowers are to flourish."

"True," he said.

"On the other hand, it would be a real problem to try to remove, say, the sprinkler system without hurting the flowers. Not only a problem, but impossible."

"Yes, but I don't see the connection—"

"Democracy is a kind of garden," I suggested. "The KKK can be considered the weeds—their removal HELPS the garden. But if removal of the Communists creates a problem for the garden, that must mean the Communists are like the sprinkler system—a vital part of the garden."

He thought a moment.

"There must be a trick somewhere," he said. "It sounds too simple."

"That's the trouble with the truth," I suggested. "The truth is always simple."



Meet the Most Valuable

Roy Campanella, the writers' choice for '51, really rated it. The game's greatest catcher finds the big league 'easy' after catching four games in one day on the old jimcrow trail as a boy of 16.

By LESTER RODNEY

THE SPORTS WRITERS picked the right man when they voted Roy Campanella the National League's Most Valuable Player of 1951.

When you get wrapped up in one package a ball player who is far and away the greatest defensive receiver in the game, without even a close second, and a man who also finished up with a lusty .325 batting average, including 33 doubles, 33 home runs and 108 runs batted in, you have your Most Valuable. In fact, for our money, you have baseball's outstanding single performer of the year, in any position, in either league.

There have been great defensive catchers, like Wally Schang, Al Lopez and others, who have gone down in baseball fame for their vital receiving in a gruelling job, despite the fact that they never hit their weight. Roy Campanella is the best defensive receiver of his time and has matured quickly into a tremendous hitter as well. No wonder he was the choice despite the fact that it usually goes to a player on the pennant winning team. It was no fault of Roy's that the Dodgers lost it. In the last hectic month, when many Dodgers dropped off under the year long pressure, Campy's bat kept blazing at a .387 clip.

In fact, if it hadn't been for his shocking jimcrow ejection by ump Dascoli on the last Friday of the season, the Dodgers might have won the pennant after all. This was the game at Boston where a Brave slid home on a close play, Dascoli, an umpire who puts on the gestures for TV, called him safe with the usual Barrymore stuff. Campy made a routine protest which he had every right in the world to do, saying "Oh, no, I had the plate blocked!" and without a second's pause Dascoli thumbed him out of the game. The team's most valuable player put out in a crucial moment of a hot pennant race. In the 9th the Dodgers had a man on third with one out and Campanella, their top runs batted in performer, would have been up. The

Dodgers had to use a weak hitting pinch hitter and lost the game. The pennant race was tied at the end of the season two afternoons later. Anybody want the vote of the Brooklyn Dodgers for the Worst Umpire of the Year?

Roy Campanella is a baseball player right down to his toes. He loves the game. At sixteen, he was catching doubleheaders in the old Negro National League and cutting down some of baseball's fastest runners on the sacks.

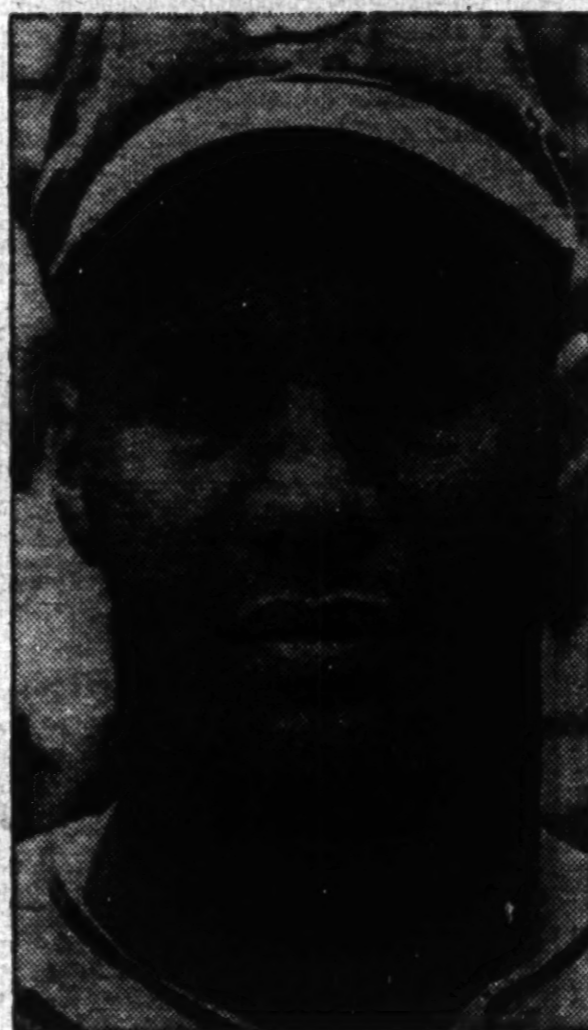
"I remember back in those days all the older players used to talk about the way discrimination kept them out of the big leagues," he told me musingly one day in the Ebbets Field dugout before a game. "I remember seeing Josh Gibson, that wonderful catcher and hitter, and thinking if they didn't let him in big league baseball I guess I better not think too much about it either."

The new recipient of the treasured Kenesaw M. Landis Plaque, signifying the highest honor that can be paid to a player, "Most Valuable," will be thirty years old the 19th of this month. He was born in Philadelphia over a little store run by his folks. He went through a "baseball school" which seems incredible to most white big leaguers.

As a youthful star in the Negro Leagues, he often finished a ball game, climbed into a bus in sweaty uniform, made a long pull over bumpy roads, eating "supper" on the way, and climbed out to play at night.

"When I first came up to the Dodgers," he recalled with a smile, "Clyde Sukeforth, the coach who used to be a catcher, asked me one hot day didn't I want the second game of the doubleheader off, wouldn't it do me in too much. I had to laugh. I told him about catching a doubleheader one hot August afternoon, going 100 miles in a bus and catching another doubleheader that night. Four games in one day. And we didn't eat this good either."

When the Negro League season was over, Campy, along with most of the good Negro players, went south to



ROY CAMPANELLA

Latin American countries where players were hired for the winter leagues on the basis of ability, not of color. It would be impossible even for Campy to guess the number of games he has caught in his life up to now. For a professional ballplayer kept out of the big time in his chosen profession, there could be no idle months to rest up where another little payday was possible.

The name of Roy Campanella first hit the daily sport sections of this country in big print in 1942. At the tailend of a tremendous campaign which among other things piled a million signatures on Landis' desk and was mounting in intensity every day, the harassed Commissioner, mentioning the Daily Worker campaign as the reason for his announcement, made the historic statement that there was no official jimcrow ban and every club could hire players by ability alone. This paper then put it right to Pittsburgh magnate William Benswanger, whose Pirates were in town, and on the spot, he finally agreed to try out three Negro players whom we would suggest. Roy Campanella, then not quite 21, was the first player The Worker named and the story made a tremendous splash.

The Pirate mogul broke his word and ducked out of the tryouts under

pressure of reactionary forces inside and outside of baseball. So Campy had to wait six more long years before his name entered a big league box-score.

"I often wonder," the soft spoken, 5 foot 9 catcher said more than once, "How much better I'd be now if I could've broken in real early. This kind of living, just one season of ball a year, getting better all the time. . . ."

There is no need to wonder. If Roy Campanella is in spite of jimcrow's handicap the greatest catcher of his day, how can there be any doubt that by now his ten or twelve year record would have established him as far and away the greatest of all time?

With the partial breaking of the jimcrow ban, the Dodgers in 1946 signed Roy and sent him to Nashua of the New England League along with pitcher Don Newcombe. They were the first Negro players in that League, and led their team to a pennant. Roy was so clearly better than his league that he was jumped clear up to Montreal, the Dodgers' top farm team in Triple A ball. Again he showed a brand of catching never before seen in that league. Paul Richards, now manager of the White Sox, then managing a Detroit farm team in the International, frantically and vainly tried to get his boss, Briggs, to buy Campy from the Dodgers chain, calling him the best catcher in all baseball, better than anyone in the majors.

Campy was assigned to St. Paul of the American Association in 1948, where he became another league jimcrow buster. In June of that year he was the most talked of minor leaguer in the land. The Dodgers were staggering, and finally he was brought up to the big time where he belonged. In his opening game he clouted two home runs, against the Giants and the Giants will tell you he's never cooled off against them!

Campy as a defensive catcher has no peers. He is the perfect "target" for pitchers, knows the hitters' strengths and weaknesses to a T, and infuses an entire infield with that air of baseball class and know how. As far as the Dodgers are concerned, he is not only MVP but MPP also — Most Popular Player. Especially with the pitchers whom he helps so much.

While not a fast runner—in the usual catching tradition, the legs take a pounding — Roy is extraordinarily "quick," which is really more important. He's out in front of the plate for bunts in a flash and never makes the wrong throw. His arm? Well, a stolen base on Campy is a rarity in the National League. Because of his well founded confidence in his arm, he is not afraid to throw at any time, and this very knowledge keeps runners fearfully close. This season at

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Harnessing Siberia's Rivers

Streams will be made to change their courses, vast inland seas will fill up, deserts will bloom and the climate of millions of acres will change. The engineer who authored the plan describes this vast move to change a continent.

By MITROFAN DAVYDOV

MOSCOW.

I WAS born and brought up in Kazakhstan, a land of dry steppe and semi-desert, where rivers, lakes and ponds are few and far between and where water is worth its weight in gold.

I have had many an occasion to explore the Kyzyl Kum desert, and have seen the ruins of ancient cities and the relics of irrigation works and canals dating back to times of old. In my wanderings I often came across shallow valleys, which, as all the signs showed, in past days used to be dammed up and flooded for growing rice. Quite obviously, this desert was once a land of cultivated fields, orchards and gardens. Hence there was water. But the water disappeared, and with it life too departed.

The sun shone just as generously as ever; the rolling sand dunes were composed of alluvial soil which had been brought down by the Amu Darya and still retained its potential fertility. Only water was lacking to restore life to these vast expanses of barren waste. But where was the water to come from?

In Siberia there is water aplenty. A glance at the map is sufficient to show that the main water resources of the Soviet Union are located in its northern parts. The Ob, the Yenissei and the Lena are all mighty waterways. The Ob and the Yenissei alone carry 226 cubic miles of water annually. If this were poured into tank cars, it would make a train stretching five times the distance from the Earth to the Moon.

But, unfortunately, the great Siberian rivers flow northward, through virgin forest and uninhabited tundra, and often through tracts of permafrost. Every year 575 cubic miles of water—60 percent of the annual flow of all the rivers of the Soviet Union—empty uselessly into the Arctic Ocean.

What if the frigid waters of the Siberian rivers were diverted from their course and directed into the sultry deserts of Central Asia? This difficult but fascinating problem has absorbed my attention for over twenty years.

As a hydrological engineer working in Central Asia, I know how precious every drop of moisture was in these parts. But it was also clear to me that even if the water resources of the Syr Darya and Amu Darya were utilized to the full, they would still be insufficient to irrigate the Central Asian expanses. Siberia was the only key to the problem. Its rivers could supply the water for the millions upon millions of acres of the Kara Kum and Kyzyl Kum deserts and the Kazalinsk and Aral steppelands, all the way to the Emba and the Ural rivers.

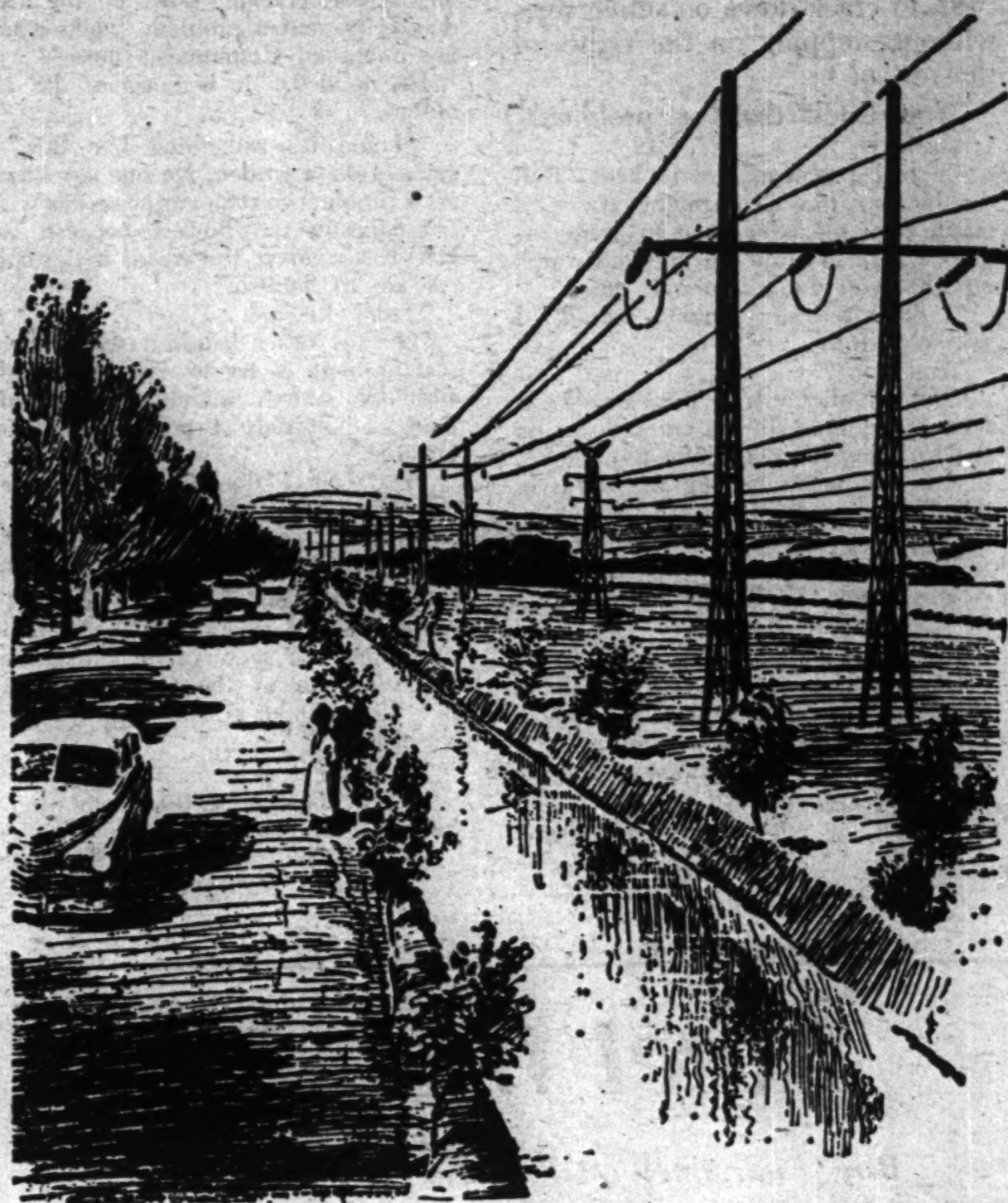
I gathered all the material concerning the Siberian rivers, and delved into historical records, geographical handbooks, and works on irrigation, climatology, soil science and biology. And the more I studied these materials, the more practical the problem seemed, and the more I became convinced that the Siberian rivers could be turned southward.

Nazi Germany's attack on the Soviet Union interrupted my work. I joined the army as an officer of engineers. But as soon as the war ended I returned to my charts and diagrams. In February, 1948, the general outline of the project was complete, and I made my first public communication on the subject in a paper I read before the USSR Society of Engineers and Technologists. To some my ideas at first seemed fantastic and impracticable, but they won the support of many eminent specialists.

The essential features of the project are as follows:

It is proposed to build a dam 250 feet high on the River Ob below the point where the River Irtysh falls into it. This will raise the level of the river and flood an enormous area in the higher reaches of the Ob, Irtysh and Tobol, forming a gigantic reservoir, the biggest in the world, with a surface area of 100,000 square miles. The Lower Ob Sea, thus artificially created, will reach to the Turgai plateau—a locked and barred "gate" that prevents the waters of the Ob from flowing southward. The idea is to force open the Turgai gate by cutting a canal, 550 miles long, through the plateau.

This canal will enable the waters of the Lower Ob Sea to speed southward. Having negotiated the Turgai uplands, their further course will lie through low flat country, where practically no artificial works will be required. They will pass through the Aral Sea, eventually turning its water from salt to fresh, and will then proceed by the dried-up channels of ancient rivers to Kazakhstan and Central Asia. I have already plotted the approximate course the Siberian waters will have to travel on their long journey to the southern deserts—a total



"The Ob and Yenissei will provide the water needed to revive the deserts of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. . . ."



"The soil of the deserts . . . will grow cotton, sugar beet, cereals, rice, grapes, rubber-bearing and citrus plants."

distance of 2,500 miles, 1,100 miles of which will lie through lakes, reservoirs and inland seas, 625 miles through the channels of ancient rivers, and 775

miles through artificial junction canals.

In order to increase the body of water diverted from north to south, it is planned later on to include the River Yenissei in the system by cutting a canal, 55 miles long, connecting it with the Lower Ob Sea. The Ob and Yenissei will provide the water needed to revive the deserts of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and also to drive the numerous hydropower plants that will be built on these rivers and along the whole course of the new waterway and its ramifications.

It is estimated that the water thus diverted annually to the arid regions will make it possible to irrigate some 60 million acres of land, and, in addition, to water some 75 million acres of meadow and pasture. This gigantic area will be larger than the total irrigated lands of the United States, Japan, Egypt, Italy, Canada and Australia taken together. It

is estimated that the agricultural produce of Central Asia and Kazakhstan will be increased five or sevenfold. The soil of the deserts, once saturated with moisture, will grow cotton, sugar-beet, cereals, rice, grapes, rubber-bearing and citrus plants, and what are now lifeless deserts will become a region of fertility and abundance.

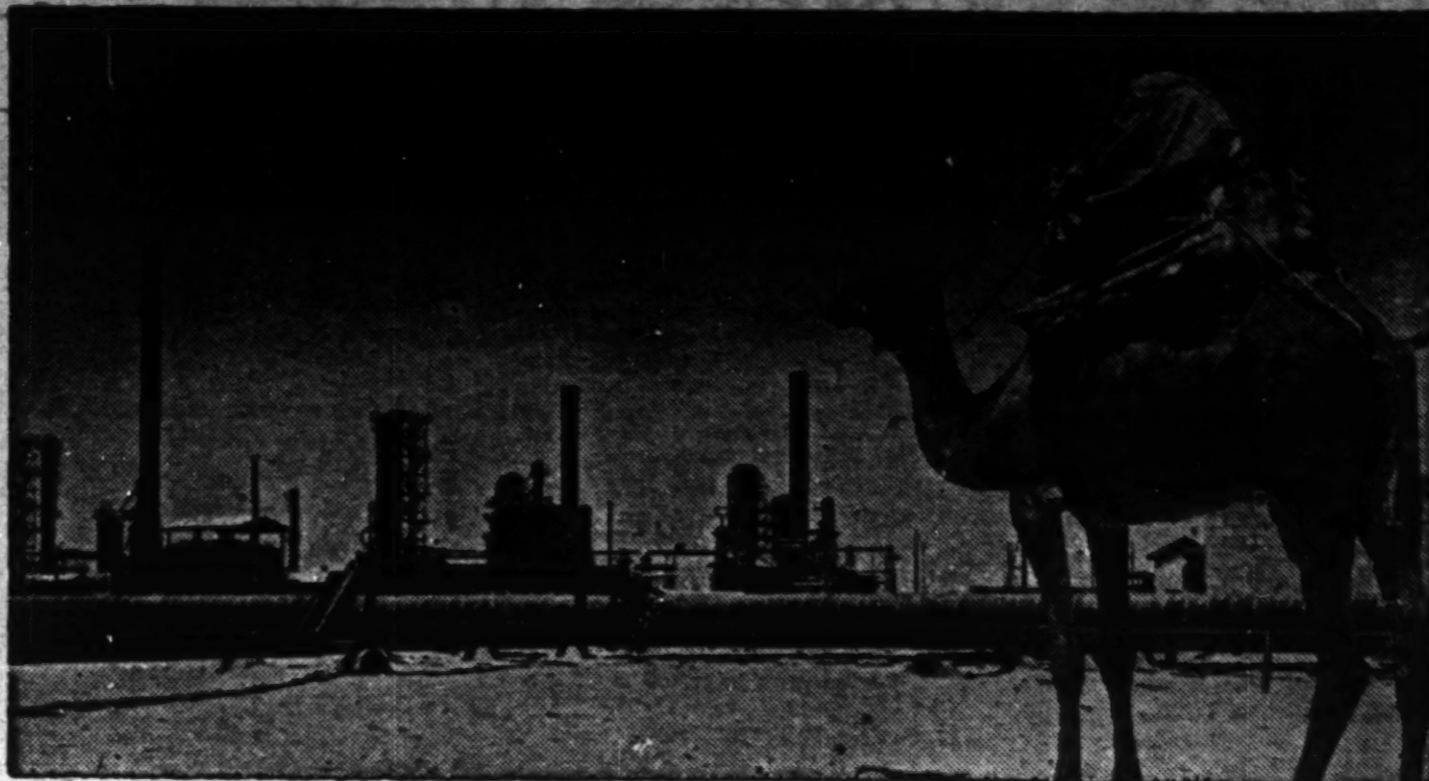
The project would provide the Soviet Union with a new deep and navigable waterway, connecting the Kara Sea with the Caspian and, via the Lower Ob Sea, the Yenissei and the Angara stairway, with Lake Baikal. Its total length will be 3,000 miles. Arterial waterways will connect the Urals with the Kuznetsk Basin Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and Siberia with the European part of the Soviet Union. It will be possible to travel by steamer from Igarka in the Far North to Moscow. Steamers will

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Iran Oil Worker Tells His Story

Divide and rule. The British used it in hiring and paying. And it worked well, too, a former employe recalls until. . .

By JOSEPH MORTON



HIS NAME was Mohammed Ali Farooqui. Reed-slender and only 21, he had yet been such a thorn in the side of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. that he and four fellow leaders of the great Abadan refinery strike of 1946 had been flown back to India in a company plane.

"They dumped us down at Karachi, penniless," Farooqui told me as we strolled through Bombay on National Independence Day of 1946. Farooqui, Riaz Hussien Syed and Afzal Beg, both 25, Bashir Ahmed, 26, and Ramzan, on

oldest for India at 40, had all signed on for the Abadan job together as part of the Moslem contingent from the northwest.

The rest of the Indian workers who signed the contract were carefully picked from each of as many of the 16 Indian nationalities as the British could round up.

"That has been standard British policy at Abadan for years," Farooqui said. "First, back in 1906, and 1907, they brought in only Moslems from Bengal. But when Anglo-Iranian destroyed a Moslem mosque the agitation that fol-

lowed resulted in firing of all of them.

"Next the British tried Punjabis, in 1924. But the northerners were all fired too, when they demanded a 40 percent increase in wages.

"Then the British settled on the hiring policy they've followed ever since at Abadan—only mixed language groups of Indian workers were recruited. The labor recruiter would hire so many Rajputs, so many Bengalis, Andhras, Madras, and so on. . . .

"Pay?

"Those of us from India signed on for 190 rupees per month (then about

\$60), and a monthly ration allowance of 40 rupees (less than \$13 per month).

"The British followed the same policy on wages as they did for their hiring. We Indians ranked second.

"At the bottom of the scale were the Iranian workers. Most of them get from 1 to 2 rupees (then 32 to 64 cents) daily. That was for unskilled, and most of the Iranians were unskilled.

"Palestinian Jews and Armenians got 15 to 30 British pounds (about \$45 to \$90) per month.

"But the British, of course, were paid (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Workers' Letters from the Shops

What About Garment Shipping Clerks?

BRONX, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

I read in your Oct. 29th issue (Monday's) the program of the rank and file millinery workers. I noticed that they failed to include demands for the shipping clerks. When will the progressive groups in the garment industry and the millinery trade demand that the shipping help be included in all new contracts, that they be brought into the union

once and for all. As long as one or two employes in a shop are non-union, the whole union is weakened. When will our rank and file groups grasp this?

Must the shipping clerks go on working for low wages and miserable conditions?

A Disgusted Shipping Clrk

PS.—The cloak trade just concluded a new contract yet nothing for the shipping clerks—not even a union book!

Speedup and Layoffs at Briggs

DETROIT

Shop Correspondence Editor:

I am a worker at the Briggs Mack Avenue plant in Detroit. We just came back from a four-day inventory layoff and what we all expected happened. Layoffs!

They have been laying off for two weeks and they are still going on. In some departments they are back three years. Now this might not seem bad when you compare it to Ford's but you got to remember we are a "young" shop. The turnover has always been rapid and when you go back three years you have close to half the shop down. Actually you probably have more than half the shop down because of the 12 plants of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. This is the only one working to any big degree. And, have the shop problems been growing!

At a recent chief stewards meeting there was a discussion on increased speedup. The local officers blamed the stewards for the increase in speedup. They admitted that all production has been increased except in a few departments. They blame the chief stewards because they say that if the chief stewards don't fight and start a grievance, they can't do anything.

Meanwhile, as the men who are supposed to fight speedup argue who is to blame, the company is busy reducing manpower and keeping the same production or keeping the same manpower, pretending to change the technique of the job, and then raising production.

Because of this, the company is getting more production faster and giving the men shorter weeks and more layoffs. Plymouths still are dropping in sales. For the month of September it's half of what it was a year back.

As the layoffs continue, certain parts of the 5-year contract are exposing themselves as harmful to the workers. One clause in particular has it that when a worker hasn't enough seniority to stay on his present job he will take a cut in pay and bump the man to a lower classification. In the contract it says that in bumping like this he must take the job

of the man with the lowest seniority and if he cannot perform the job he is to be laid off 30 days before given another chance at another job. This is wreaking havoc with seniority rights.

What's happening is that old men with 15 and 20 years seniority who are working for instance on gas welding and are forced to bump must take the job on the lower classification of the man with the least seniority which is usually one of the toughest. Previously he was not so restricted and could take the job of anybody as long as he had more seniority. Now he must take and be able to perform one particular job.

Another right of seniority men that is being effected is that this same gas welder cannot go one step down, say to gun welder, until he is the lowest seniority man. Before, if you had the seniority you could get practically any job.

The answer of the local union officers is only a very partial answer. They tell the men to go to first aid and appeal on the basis of health. Now these guys helped write this contract and damn it, it sure is a lousy way to admit you were wrong. By the way our local is Emil Mazey's home local—Local 212. He still controls it too.

BRIGGS WORKER



Why the Super Scrammed at Flint GM

FLINT

To the Editor:

Al Christner is a young, militant committeeman who learned long ago that the grievance procedure in the five-year contract with GM always works against the workers. He fought the company every day. His name became known throughout all departments as the kind of committeeman that Local 599 (Buick local, United Auto Workers) should have more of.

For instance, when all Plant 11 was working a seven-hour day, Al took up the matter. He and a group of other committeemen, with local president Bert Moore's support, put out handbills. They said: We need 40 hours pay to get along. Let the company take the loss.

Another time a guy about to be drafted was fired for 'absenteeism.' Al warned the foreman there would be 'trouble' if the guy wasn't brought back by the next day. The foreman took the hint.

The whole plant knew about the time a foreman threatened to hit Al. And they knew about the superintendent personally ripping down Al's handbills. They also knew how Al spoke out at a Foundry meeting on the need for 30 hours' work at 40 hours' pay, for \$60

weekly unemployment pay and an end to speedup.

Al was fired one day when he happened to be walking past the cam line near his department and a worker stopped him to ask advice because the line was being speeded up.

The superintendent reprimanded Al for leaving his job without permission. Al refused to accept the reprimand and was fired.

Next day ten guys met with Bert Moore who said: Write out a grievance. He also got the regional office to speed up the usual endless grievance procedure.

But this wasn't enough to satisfy Al's fellow workers. The following day a Plant 11 meeting decided to hold a demonstration. Even though the superintendent and labor relations scoffed that not even 25 guys would walk across the street to save Al's job, about 300 workers marched through the aisles to the super's office. Lots more wanted to join, but they weren't on lunch hour and were advised to keep working. The super scrambled to escape this biggest demonstration, according to oldtimers, since the '37 sitdowns.

Al was returned to work the next day.

TWO BUICK WORKERS.

Danny's Mother Is Straightened Out

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

Last Saturday night my husband and I were visiting an aunt and her life-long friend. We talked about many things; clothes, recipes, taxes, illness, death, more taxes, elections and in parting we touched on the children of today and the modern mother. My Aunt Fan is a very nice liberal, spinster-lady and very much disgusted with modern methods of rearing children. To "prove" how children exploit parents she insisted upon telling us this story. "We know a woman who has sacrificed everything she ever had just because her son 'suddenly' became a HOT Communist. Imagine! This woman and her husband put their sons into growing business, and they are making money hand-over-fists, but all at once their son decided he didn't want the business, so he sold his share and they had to sell the store. This son had \$5,000 in the bank and he turned over the whole thing to apply toward bail for one of those Communists.

We listened attentively to this tirade, and then quietly admitted that "no, my heart wouldn't break. Apparently that mother loves her son and he must LOVE his mother very much. Do you want us to believe that his interest is sudden?" Aunt Fan admitted, "Well I don't

know about that." We asked, "Don't you realize, Fan, that Danny is doing what we are all NOT doing? He not only talks for PEACE but gives everything that the average person feels is security to personal welfare. Does this son force his mother to go to meetings and contribute money?" "O no, he doesn't force her, but she goes to please him. But why can't he be reasonable?" We countered, "Are the big boys reasonable?" Are the war-makers using taxes for hospitals, schools, housing, or anything to improve conditions for the people?" Aunt Fan and her friend sobered up and admitted after more talk that Danny's mother is really a remarkable woman and Danny is a "brilliant boy" but that business of bringing a Negro to their home . . . that was awful. I asked them to earnestly search in their hearts and recognize the inconsistency of talk for equality and condemning the living example of Danny. From 12 midnight until 2 A.M. we talked and finally left Aunt Fan and her friend feeling very proud of that boy Danny and his newly enlightened mother. This is by way of a tribute to Danny, his mother and even Aunt Fan who has and will continue to make at least monetary amends for her violently confused outburst.

—VIVIAN

ARCH FARCH ON PROJECT X

SPECIAL INVESTIGATOR ARCH FARCH, young State Department career diplomat who escaped the Great Cookie-Pusher Purge of 1951, recently returned from a Project X trip to Europe, carrying with him invaluable information concerning the Soviet development of atomic energy.

The western world knows that the people of the Soviet Union are not mechanically inclined. Thus it was that the Times, not many weeks ago, expressed amazement at the quantity and variety of manufactured items which the Soviet Union offered in putting forth trade proposals. Farch's particular mission was to discover how the Soviet Union manages to manufacture products without knowing how to do it. Farch returned with dramatic data which explains how the primitive Soviet people made the atombomb.

Said Farch, "The Soviet people lack industrial capacity, know-how, and individual initiative. The Soviet citizen has no get-up-and-go. He can not put the sizzle in the steak. He can not get the customer at the point of sale. How then, did he make the atombomb?"

Farch revealed the answer. The Soviet atombomb is not manufactured. It is woven on a hand loom by patient Caucasian peasants who divide their time between stamping on grapes and fissioning uranium. It is estimated that it takes 500 Caucasian peasants three years to weave one small atombomb.

Whereas the Pentagon bomb (or Pentabomb) has zippers, the Soviet bomb has buttons. The buttons are pasted on with flour and water, since the Soviet inability to master such specialized crafts as sewing is widely known to the experts.

This, declared Farch, in a high policy meeting of

the State Department, is why the Soviet Union proposes to scrap all atombombs.

As further evidence of Soviet backwardness, Farch pointed out that the Dniepstroy hydro-electric plant was built by two bullocks and a water wheel.

The State Department was also happy to hear Farch report that the Soviet Union has two fewer atombombs than the Pentagon. Furthermore, the Pentabombs are a battleship grey, whereas the Soviet bombs are a light beige. The military superiority of battleship grey bombs over light beige bombs is immediately apparent. Since the Soviet proposal to ban all atomic weapons threatens the State Department with peace, Bernie Baruch is now preparing a new UN plan under which all light beige bombs will be destroyed.

Meanwhile, Farch disclosed, Ukrainian peasants are now engaged in hemstitching a canal from the Volga to the Black Sea.

Siberia's Rivers

(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

sail through what are now the deserts of Kyzyl Kum and Kara Kum.

The artificially created Lower Ob Sea and the appearance of billions of cubic feet of water in what have from time immemorial been arid and desert regions will have a beneficent influence on the climate of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, as well as of western Siberia. The climate of Central Asia will be of a less pronounced continental character, and the sharp annual and diurnal extremes of temperature characteristic of this region will become a thing of the past. Over a large part of Siberia the atmosphere will become more humid, and the winters milder. It will be possible to carry agriculture into latitudes where it is now precluded owing to the severe climate.

Such are the general outlines of my project. I have worked on it always with a view to the further improvement of the welfare of our people and to increasing their mastery over nature. Like the great hydro-construction works already in progress in the Soviet Union, this project derives its inspiration from the peaceful policy of my country and its government.

The project aroused keen discussion and no less interest. As a result, I now have the co-operation of a number of engineers and scientists of various specialties in elaborating its details. It has been examined by the Moscow Institute of Electrical Engineering and by the Scientific Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute for the study of Productive Forces. It was the subject of detailed debate at a conference arranged in Moscow by the Power Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences, where scientists and engineers from the capital and from Central Asia, Transcaucasia, the Ukrainian, Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian Republics and from other parts of the country gave their opinion and critical comments.

Since my project would affect many different branches of the national economy, it has interested research institutes of diverse specialties. The All-Union Forestry Society analyzed its potentialities with respect to the floating of timber to Central Asia and the south-eastern parts of the country. The Water Conservation Board of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture was interested in how far it would help to promote irrigation and agriculture in the areas to which the Siberian waters were to be directed, while the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Fisheries discussed how it would influence the country's fish resources.

The idea of diverting the rivers of Siberia to water the arid regions of Soviet Central Asia was also discussed at a conference of more than 1,000 scientists, engineers, water-power specialists, hydro-logists, biochemists, and soil experts, geologists, climatologists and geographers sponsored by the Moscow branch of the Geographical Society of the USSR. Two different projects were examined — my own and that of A. Shulga, the economist. His project likewise envisages the creation of a new waterway, to be known as the South Siberian River, but differs from mine in that it proposes to take the water from the upper instead of the lower reaches of the Yenissei, Ob and their tributaries. The discussion lasted three days. It aroused immense interest in the Soviet scientific world and was of great benefit to us who are working on this complex problem.

Iran Oil Worker's Story

(Continued from Magazine Page 5)

upwards of 45 pounds (\$135) per month. Most of them got more."

Farooqui and his friends were shipped to Abadan just as the war was drawing to a close in August, 1945.

"Indians know the heat of the sun but not heat such as we found at Abadan," Farooqui said. The oil city lies just above the head of the Persian Gulf, in a waste of sand that once flowered like a garden, and through which the Euphrates of Biblical story runs.

"Daily the thermometer goes to 125 degrees at that time of year," Farooqui said. "Metal in the sun burns the hand. Much work is done by night."

"But even so, the death rate from sunstroke among oil workers runs to about 50 workers out of every thousand each year."

I asked if there were many industrial accidents. Farooqui and Syed conferred briefly.

"Although I have never seen such figures," Syed said, "from what we learned in the time we were at Abadan about one man from among the 85,000 workers there is killed daily in such accidents."

"Big?" Farooqui repeated after me. "Yes, it is very big—85,000 workers, 75 benches, or distilling towers, that can turn out 75,000 gallons of gasoline daily—yes, it is a very big place."

"The British send oil all over the world from Abadan. We would see ships from the Burma Shell Oil Co., from Standard Oil, the Caltex (Mid-East operating company formed by the Texas Company and Standard Oil of California). Even Danish and Dutch tankers came for gasoline cargoes."

On arrival at Abadan, the Indian oil workers were lectured by Ashgar Ali, an Indian labor recruiter who had signed them to Anglo-Iranian contracts. They must be careful, he told Farooqui and the other recruits.

"There is a Tudeh (Workers') party here," Farooqui said he told them. "Have nothing to do with this group. They are backed by the Russians and besides their slogan is:—"

"No foreigners in Iran."

So why should Indian workers unite with those who wanted to be their own executioners? Ashgar Ali asked. Anyhow, he added, the Iranian government was against Tudeh and would crush the workers' party sooner or later.

"But nearly all Iranian workers at Abadan belong to Tudeh," Farooqui said. "Later on, when we followed the Iranians out on strike, Ashgar Ali accused me also of being in the Russians' pay."

"The Iranians went out on strike first, early in June. We were still afraid of being mixed up with Tudeh, so we went out by ourselves later that month, while the Iranians were still on strike."

"Our demands included an increase of 100 rupees (then about \$32) per month, and better housing. We sent a delegation to the British consul at Khorramshar, because there was no one at Abadan to grant what we demanded. We walked to Khorramshar, 12 miles, in that furnace heat."

"But the British consul only told us we had made a mistake to strike, that we should have come to him first. And he, too, warned us against Tudeh."

"Then, walking back toward Abadan, a number of company trucks with Iranian drivers began to pass us. The drivers waved. Some of us waved back, despite all the doubts that had been sown among us."

"The drivers stopped. They told us

we could ride back to our camp at Abadan. On the way we talked. We learned that nearly all of them were members of Tudeh."

"From that ride and our talk grew the plans for the joint strike of all Abadan oil workers—both Indians and Iranians—that began July 13. For by then we had grown wise, and saw that these warnings had only been a British trick to divide us."

But Anglo-Iranian had not yet exhausted its bag of tricks. It relied on still another group to break the strike.

"The tribal Arabs who considered Southern Iran their own before Reza Shah consolidated the country in 1921 still roam that part of Iran," Farooqui said. They are led by the sons of Sheik Azal who ruled there before Reza Shah.

"And after Tudeh began to rise, the British began to organize a counter political party. This was Hizbe-e-Saadat. It was organized by Hasan Gezi, an

'Brightest Hope for Tomorrow'

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
Council meeting, although 85 percent of the foundry workers are Negroes.

Martin Harrison, Pittsburgh steel worker, described his 27 years as a laborer which had begun with a promise of advancement and ended with a penalty when he had to go over the head of his CIO-United Steel Workers local to settle a grievance. "After 27 years of service without a blemish," he complained, "I'm still a laborer."

Miss Helen Nunnally, reporting on conditions of Negro women workers, said every sixth worker is a Negro woman, adding up to some two million who "work not because they want to, but because they have to help out their husbands who are so poorly paid." Miss Nunnally accused the trade unions of not fighting for the Negro woman's right to work in industry and contributing to their being forced into domestic service at wages of \$5 a day or less.

The delegates had come from 22 states, including a large southern delegation representing Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Texas, Maryland, Kentucky, District of Columbia, West Virginia and Louisiana. One bus load represented North Carolina, alone.

Paul Robeson and other speakers had emphasized the importance of the South and the strength which the Negro people in the South could bring to the progressive movement. The composition of the convention proved it.

The women delegates made up a third of the convention and five of the fifteen members of the elected executive committees were women. One woman delegate remarked from the floor that "the Freedom Train has two engineer's seats—one for a man and one for a woman," a view that was supported by a majority.

Baseball's Most Valuable Player

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)
St. Louis he put Sportsman's Park in an uproar by picking a runner off second twice in the same inning! He is deadly sure on fouls and a demon blocking the plate. Who remembers Campy dropping the ball on a tag play?

At bat, he could be fooled by smart pitchers when he came up, but those days are over. Season by season he has improved until now he is a feared slugger, especially with men on and the game in balance. This season he got a

Iranian; Sheik Hada, an Arab, and Yussef Kowaty, an Arabian Jew.

"All three of them are labor recruiters for Anglo-Iranian. It is generally known that Anglo-Iranian supplied the Arab tribesmen with arms, but this was not learned until the night of the day the strike began."

"That was July 13, you remember. That night the Arab horsemen raided Abadan—to frighten us, I suppose. But the Shah's troops drove them off."

"Hasan Gezi's house was raided, and a big cache of arms found there by the Iranian soldiers before they shot him."

"The raid failed. The strike continued. So the British fired all of the picket leaders. They were in such a hurry to get rid of the Indian workers who had made common cause with the Iranians that they sent us all back to Karachi by airplane, the first one I've ever been in...."

"But the British will not last long in Iran either. The people are learning."

The delegates lived through a momentous two days—and they knew it. They heard the voice of Robeson in a song program followed by a militant speech. Robeson modestly told his audience: "I stand here free with my shoulder's back because you have provided me with the chance to sing; you have said 'Come to Cincinnati and sing.'"

After the program was adopted and the officers were elected and the constitution accepted, the delegates broke up into groups who organized spontaneous celebrations. Hood said of the meeting's documents: "Our great documents, our great battle flags, must not be wrapped and put away for two years after we adjourn.... We must carry our fighting standards out of this convention unfurled and into battle."

It was this that the delegates had in mind. They had won a battle in holding the convention, for the city officials, the local right-wing labor leaders, the FBI, the press and the radio, had done everything to cause a postponement of the meeting. But the Freedom Train builders stuck, and the officials and others backed down. Even jimcrow practices were relaxed while the convention was in session.

The delegates knew they had gone a long way since Isaac Myers and 1869. They had had a preview of victory, of the day described by Joseph Johnson, delegate from the Marine Cooks and Stewards:

"The day is coming when we will walk down that street of dreams where no one is hungry and where no one is poor."

Or as Robeson put it:

"We want to work so that in our time our children and their children can walk a democratic earth—in this country—that we have helped to build."

spiked hand in a collision with Whitey Lockman at the plate, had bone chips knocked loose in his left shoulder, and was hit in the ear by Lown of the Cubs, missing a week. But nothing could stop his great day by day play.

The MVP trophy now hangs in his home at St. Albans, Queens, where his wife and five children look at it with justifiable pride.

It couldn't happen to a better ball-player—or a nicer guy.

Hitler Gunmen Glamorized in 'Fox' Film

By DAVID PLATT

Two notorious mass murderers—Erwin Rommel and Karl von Rundstedt are given a clean bill of health in 20th Century Fox's pro-Nazi film 'Desert Fox' now playing at the Globe Theatre in New York.

Not so long ago these two Hitler gun-men were killing American soldiers. Yet today they are being presented to us as decent, moral men who were in a tough spot.

Rommel, the ex-cop who rose from a Nazi beer hall ruffian to become a ruthless Gestapo member and Hitler's personal bodyguard before being elevated to the German General Staff is pictured in 'Desert Fox' as a soft-spoken scholar and gentleman, military genius, loving father and husband and chivalrous foe.

Such a false picture of this five-star storm-trooper surpasses the freeing of Ilse Koch, the Buchenwald barbarian, and the anti-Semite von Papen. Rommel took part in numerous murderous raids against liberals, Communists, Socialists, Catholics and Jews in the early '30's.

Later as commander of the Afrika Korps, he caused the death of countless thousands of innocent people. He was the soul of German imperialism and a willing and brutal Nazi. He was a close friend of Stuehnagel, hangman of Paris. Winston Churchill called Rommel an heroic personality. The film goes even further than this. James Mason's Rommel is such a good kind man one can hardly hold back one's tears when misfortune knocks at his door.

The film is such a fraud it turned the stomachs of many hard-boiled commercial press critics here and abroad. Even the critic of the N. Y. Times found it hard to believe that moral judgments, once so acute, "could have become so subdued and insensitive as they apparently have" in recent years. "If nine years ago," Crowther wrote, "somebody had forecast this film on the Globe's screen, we would have thought the person crazy—or that the Allies were going to lose the war."

The Desert Fox not only glamorizes Rommel but the entire German Staff with one or two exceptions is portrayed in a flattering light.

The monocled thug von Rundstedt is shown as a charming, cultured, witty but disillusioned general who refers sneeringly to Hitler as that "Bohemian corporal."

This is the same von Rundstedt, mind you, who organized the Christmas breakthrough in the Ardennes in 1944 known as the Battle of the Bulge which took thousands of American lives. This faceless Junker bore chief responsibility for the massacre of 115 helpless American war prisoners by Nazi troops during the Battle of the Bulge. The date which will live in infamy was Dec. 31, 1944. The murdered GIs were from a battery of a field artillery observation battalion which was moving to convoy. At a road junction below the town of Malmedy the men ran into German tanks which immediately opened fire. The battery's personnel were captured and rounded up on a cleared field, being lined up six ranks deep. After being searched for cigarettes and other valuables, the 115 GIs were sprayed with machine-gun fire for no reason until the area was a mass of dead and dying. One or two wounded Americans escaped to tell the tale. Von Rundstedt was never brought to trial for this atrocity but was freed and is now cast as a hero in 'Desert Fox.'

The other German officers are also portrayed as home-loving, warm-hearted, average men who make sarcastic cracks at their Fuehrer and wish him dead. The film exonerates the German General Staff of any blame for the fall of Germany by attributing the defeat to Hitler's astrologers, whose muddle-headed strategy and tactics they were compelled to carry out.

Thus the film does much to revive the discredited legend of an efficient, smart, gentlemanly and invincible military caste.

If the leading survivors of the Hitler gang now living in comfort in Western Germany had set out to sanctify the German caste system they could hardly have done a better job of glorifying the Wehrmacht than the makers of this shocking travesty of history.

American Gold Star mothers must surely wonder about the unseemly haste to film the story of leading members of the Hitler gang before turning out a film or two in honor of the Allied officers who helped smash the German army or the generals who helped save America at Stalingrad while Rommel and Von Rundstedt were trying to destroy our country.

They need not wonder long. The Rommel film is vital to Wall Street's war preparations against the Soviet Union. The film is propaganda for German rearmament and the building of a new Nazi army, led this time by the U. S. billionaire class. The resurrection of Rommel and Von Rundstedt as heroes, the glamorization of the German General Staff is a calculated war measure.

Forgotten is the Nazi aggression that took 20,000,000 lives—6,000,000 of them Jewish lives. Forgotten is the indictment of the German General Staff at Nuremberg at the war's end.

"They (the officers of the German General Staff and the High Command) have been responsible in large measure for the miseries and sufferings that have fallen on millions of men, women and children," says the indictment. "They have been a disgrace to the honorable profession of arms . . . the truth is they actively participated in all these crimes, or sat silent and acquiescent, witnessing the commission of crimes on a scale larger and more shocking than the world has ever had the misfortune to know. . . ."

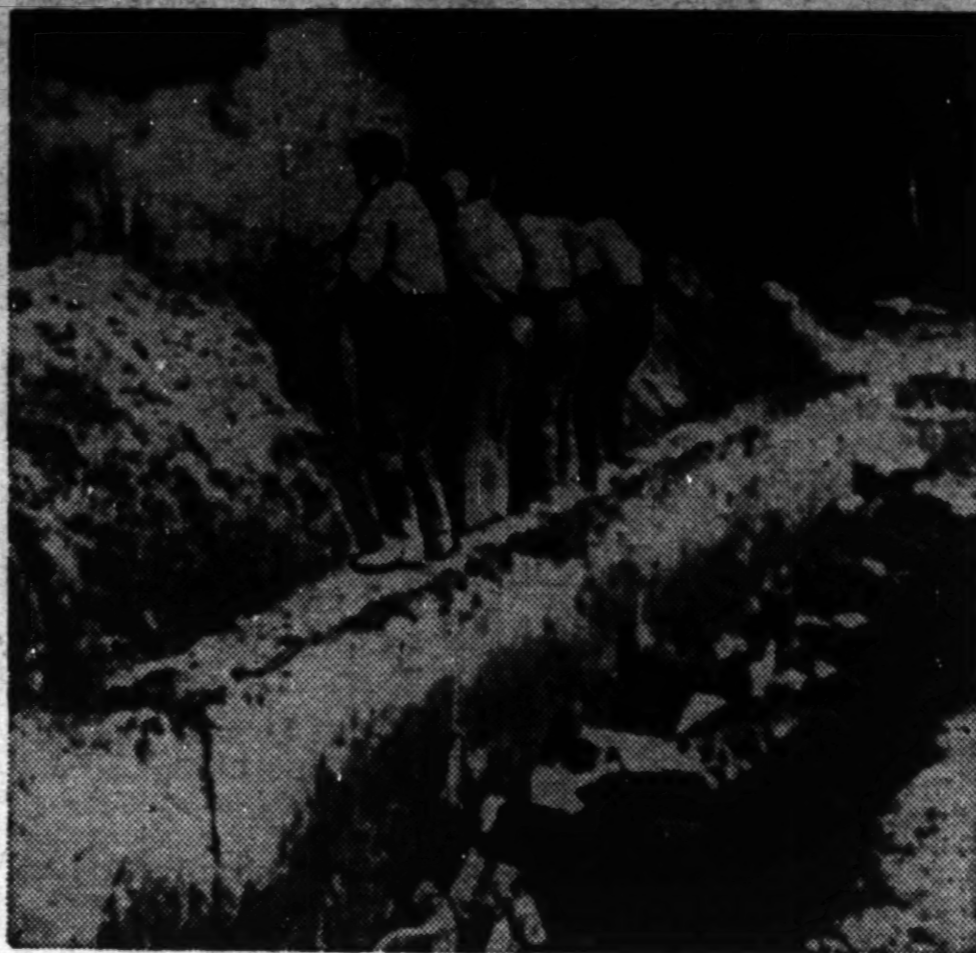
The cult of force and violence in Hollywood films reaches its pinnacle with 'Desert Fox.' One of the most degrading and immoral films Hollywood has ever made, it puts the stamp of approval on a group of gangsters who didn't stop until they turned the whole of Europe and part of Africa and Asia into a massive channel house.

After this, one can expect anything from Hollywood, even a film glorifying the admiral who bombed us at Pearl Harbor.

'Desert Fox' is cut from the same cloth as the anti-Semitic Oliver Twist and the stoolpigeon film 'I Was a Communist for the FBI.' Clearly this is the kind of revolver culture that is demanded by the witchhunting Un-American Committee. To prove one's loyalty these days one must write, produce or act in a pro-fascist, pro-war film.

James Mason, one critic in England observed, "has earned a certain amount of notoriety by the number of cats he owns. The message of the film may help to let loose tigers over Europe again."

'Desert Fox' is an insult to every American who fought the Nazis. It should be picketed and boycotted.



'Desert Fox' glorifies the German General Staff which was responsible for atrocities such as pictured in the photo above. The photo shows five Soviet citizens being shot down by Nazi machine-gun fire. In a ditch behind them lies the bodies of others murdered earlier. This photo was found on the body of a German soldier killed by the Red Army. The massacre of 115 American prisoners of war at Malmedy (Battle of the Bulge—December, 1944) by Nazis under the command of Karl von Rundstedt, hero of the 20th Century Fox film 'Desert Fox,' was accomplished by similar methods. The film wants the American people to forget the aggression that snuffed out 20,000,000 lives, including 6,000,000 Jewish lives. But 'The Desert Fox' is dedicated to a task—rebuilding the Nazi war machine for use against the Soviet Union—most Americans will reject.

How a Writer Took His Case to the People And Won His Fight Against Witchhunters

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
GENEVA.

A 34-year-old Australian working man is having his look at Europe these days, traveling through the East and the West after a sensational victory last June against a charge of criminal libel because his first book, *Power Without Glory*, got very much under the skin of Australian reactionaries. It was sensational the way J. Hardy took his case to the people. Committees for his defense were formed in the big cities. He and his wife spoke at some 400 meetings, some of them at factory gates. And no less than 2,500 pounds, in shillings and pence, were collected for the legal expenses.

Hardy, whose blue eyes twinkle with combat, and whose strong, straight jaw conveys the impression of a man that can take care of himself in a fight, tells the story with pride. For his case united writers and working people in a way that Australia had never seen before.

It was a sensational victory, too, because the sales of *Power Without Glory* zoomed. Whereas the ordinary novel sells a few thousand copies, Hardy's book has gone into some 47,000 by now, and has the whole country buzzing.

The day of acquittal last June was unforgettable. Policemen shook hands with the author, and people in busses cheered. The jury had been out only five minutes and came back unanimously in his favor. "Only two of the jurymen returned the book," says Hardy with a chuckle. And what makes it all the more interesting is Hardy's membership in the Communist Party of Australia, since 1938, in fact, only a year after he came off "the trek." He had been a migratory worker, picking apples and tobacco before reaching the big city.

Power Without Glory is a big book of 669 pages. It is meant as the first of three novels about 20th century Australia. This

one took him four years to write, 60 hours a week, he says, in which he "struck all the problems, even if I did not solve them all." But he hopes the next one should be ready in 1952.

The root-idea, of course, came from Balzac's great *Comedie Humaine*. But whereas the French author based himself on Catholicism "as a complete system for the repression of the depraved tendencies in man," Hardy says frankly that Marxism is his guide. And the canvas will be the whole of Australia's stormy history in our time.

The book itself is the story of John West, who started out as a petty gambler to become a combination of J. Pierpont Morgan and Al Capone. In this sense, *Power Without Glory* has something of the Dreiserian conception in *The Titan*.

Though nobody says so in so many words, all Australians assume without question that the character of John West is based on the fabulous and altogether well-known John Wren, one of Australia's big capitalists, a maker and shaker behind the Labor Party, a power in the church of long-standing.

In fact, it was Wren's wife who brought the libel suit. She was "put up to it" (the story goes). For in the book, the wife of John Wren is so repressed by the atmosphere of crime, gambling, political chicanery which absorbs her husband's life that she permits herself an affair with a handsome bricklayer. After the child, Xavier, is born, Jack Wren ostracizes his wife, hardly ever exchanging a word with her. For she had done more than betray him; she had challenged his power. It seems that Mrs. Wren took all this quite personally. The upshot had all Australia talking. It made a national figure out of Hardy, and was topped by the court victory.

It is quite a yarn, this story of Jack Wren's rise to power over half a century. Everybody in

New Work by Shostakovich Acclaimed

MOSCOW. — (Telepress). — A new major work by Dmitri Shostakovich was acclaimed by a large audience when performed recently at the Moscow Conservatory. Scored for unaccompanied singing by mixed Godonov, it is based on ten world famous workingclass poems including a poem by Walt Whitman.

Among the songs is one on the theme of 'Bloody Sunday' of 1905, the day scores of demonstrators were shot down by police in St. Petersburg's Palace Square. Shostakovich most successfully interprets the directness and power of this popular ballad of protest.

Another song that won recognition from the audience, which included practically everyone of note in Moscow's musical world, described the meeting of two exiles on a long journey to Siberia.

Shostakovich at times in his new work attains a dramatic style which in richness and dignity is reminiscent of the Godonov.

Australia found something recognizable in it, Hardy told me. It is the story of how small-time gambling became the organized betting-rings on horses and hounds; how gangsterism invaded the Labor Party, due to the ambitions of Wren; how the hopes of working men in Labor were betrayed, and how leaders who came from the ranks sold out and were bought out. Above all, it is the story of how the Catholic Church infiltrated the trade unions and politics; there is a remarkable portrait of Archbishop Malone taking advantage of the fight for Ireland's freedom after 1916, then being rebuked by the Vatican and having to maintain the alliance with West tacitly.

But the most important thing is that this novel comes from a man who himself comes from the workingpeople. This is what Katharine Susan Pritchard, the great old lady of Australian literature, has underlined about Hardy's work. I got the feeling from the book itself and from hours of talk with Hardy that something new is happening in Australia—he is not only a writer for, or about workingpeople, but of workingpeople.

Hardy describes his father, an old militant of the Socialist Labor Party in the natal village of Baccus Marsh; his father had a way of telling stories of the early days of Australia, which Frank never forgot. He himself studied by correspondence, while bumming the backwood. He got to drawing before he took to writing, and after working on a small-town newspaper (from which he was fired for unionizing the place) Hardy joined the army in 1941.

It was the Army journal *Salt* which gave him a chance to write and draw at the same time. And after the service, he found himself part of a group of left-wing writers, who formed a sort of syndicate, selling their stories and sometimes plays to trade union papers. The unions paid "a quid" each; from fifteen such subscribers a writer could make fifteen pounds.

WOMEN in the Shops

They number in the millions and are a vital force. But the big job that needs to be done is shown in the lack of recognized women leadership, sharp differences in pay, discrimination against Negro women. Here is a provoking article on the job before the unions. . . .

*Estimated at 19 million in the week ending July 14, 1951, total civilian employment of women was 368,000 higher than in June, and 1.4 million above the level of a year ago. Total civilian employment of men was 78,000 below the level of July, 1950, reflecting the fact that young male workers were being inducted into the armed forces in sizeable numbers during the year. The increasing employment of women compensated for the decrease in male employment and accounted for a rise of 1.3 million in total employment over the last year, bringing the total to 62.5 million men and women, the highest July level on record. . . .

"One half of all women 18 to 24 years of age, and 40 percent of the women from 35 to 54 are in the labor force. . . . Total number of women operatives and kindred workers (factory workers) July 15, 1951 - 3,721,000. . . ."

THESE GOVERNMENT figures fill in the facts, the flesh and blood, when progressives today talk generalities about the women going back into industry. They certainly are, and in such tempo and such numbers that they are becoming an increasingly important factor to be reckoned with. The trade union that overlooks them, or neglects them and their special problems, is making a mistake which is equally serious for the women, and for the survival of the union itself.

We have a great deal to learn, from every struggle now taking place along the labor front, with regard to proper work among women in the plants. There is no better place to start than the recent victory won by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers in the huge GE plant in Schenectady, over the red-baiting IUE ("Imitation" UE).

Of the 19,000 workers in the huge plant, some 5,000 are women. A large number of these are recently hired, knowing little of the history and record of UE. A mere handful are Negroes. When most of the women were let out after the last war, all the Negro women were discharged. The small number hired during the past few months are the result of the beginnings of rank and file FEPC activity.

The new women workers coming into the plant find a starting wage for skilled women workers of \$1.29 an hour, compared to a starting wage for manual unskilled labor of \$1.39 per hour! They may hear from older workers that it is a big improvement over what the women used to get—but in any case the big differential hits them right in the face, or rather, the purse.

They find that seniority rights are strictly enforced, irrespective of sex; however that non-discrimination clause in the UE contract does not specify "sex" and hence many jobs are barred to them.

During the recent election campaign they heard IUE make the fullest use of these weaknesses. They were even barraged with detailed statements of how many women's grievances, building by building, UE had failed to process and win!

Of course, they were also told that IUE's record was nothing to brag about: that the GE wage offer, which IUE favored accepting but which the workers in the plant, men and women, turned down by a better than 16 to 1 straw vote, would have heightened the differential between men and women's wages, because it offered higher increases to already higher paid workers, i.e., the men. They heard about the infamous clause M, in the IUE-Westinghouse contract, which specified that women workers should be laid off as soon as they got married!

Comparing the programs of the two unions, they could see for themselves that IUE offered them nothing whatever but red-baiting, while UE, whatever its shortcomings, had a fighting trade union program, one plank of which called for equal pay for equal work. In UE therefore, they realized, they would have the opportunity to fight for improvements, a chance to better themselves.

The importance of these factors can be realized when we note that IUE was making a demagogic appeal to what was the largest single bloc of workers in the plant, the 25% group of women. That the appeal failed speaks for the general correctness of the UE line, and for the women's understanding of where their best bet for better pay and security really lay.

It is noteworthy that, in proportion to their numbers, the women at GE Schenectady took an outstanding part in the campaign, and this without too much encouragement from the union, whose top leadership is almost exclusively male.

The clear-cut UE victory, which resulted in good part from this work, will make it possible to follow up on these beginnings. But the tremendous job that needs to be done is shown in the lack of recognized woman leadership, the continuing sharp pay inequalities and the continuing evidences of discrimination particularly against Negro women workers.

Until the union really tackles the women's grievances and the inequities, until it fights to upgrade women on the job, hire Negro women workers, and promote women to local leadership, the UE in Schenectady is depriving itself of one of its most powerful reserves. And this can undoubtedly be said of most plants, large and small, and most local unions, throughout the United States.

(We invite correspondence on the issues raised in this article, accounts of other situations and experiences, etc.)

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

How China Is Licking Illiteracy

By WEN CHIAO

PEKING

FOR CENTURIES China has been a nation whose people are 90 percent illiterate. But this is no longer true. For China has made great strides during the two years since the founding of the new republic.

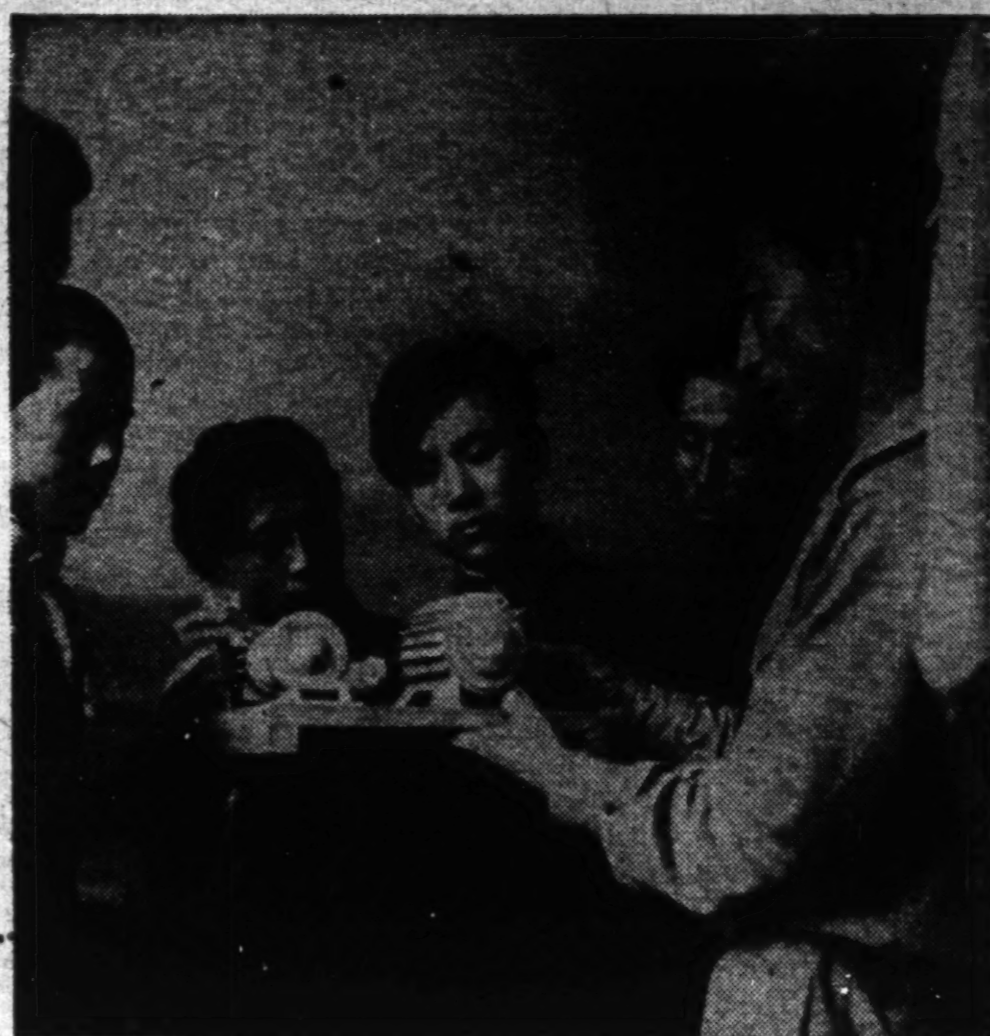
Today China has 445,700 schools, an increase of more than 37 percent over 1937, the year before the anti-Japanese war. Even in remote mountain areas where no educational work had ever before been attempted there are schools today.

In a country with so much illiteracy it is hard to take a period for comparison. 1936 is a year for favorable comparison. It was before the war with Japan, the Kuomintang was seemingly entrenched in power. Compared with 1936, the new republic, in a brief space of two years of power, has a 101 percent increase in primary school students, 151 percent increase in middle schools, and 229 percent in college students. Somewhat more than 40 percent of the children of school age are attending school regularly; during the Kuomintang days the percentage was less than 5.

In some areas—Port Arthur, Darien, Northeast China—all children of school age are attending schools. According to present plans, in the next six years 80 percent of the children will attend schools.

There has been another change, too. In the past only the children of a privileged few attended school. But liberation opened the school doors. Today, in the areas first liberated eight out of ten students are children of workers and peasants.

Workers and peasants themselves are also provided with education for the first time in their lives. Besides 37 short-term worker-peasant schools, there is the People's University in Peking which was specially established for workers and peasants. With its educational system based on the experience of the Soviet Union but adapted to the needs of China's construction, the People's University is a higher educational institution of an entirely new type. At present, more than two-thirds of the 3,000 students there are either advanced industrial workers or leaders of worker and peasant origin who



Steel workers at Anshan, largest industrial plant of its kind in China, get instructions in the principles of engineering.

have had years of revolutionary experience. Included are many labor heroes and heroines. They are studying economics, economic planning, finance, commerce, factory management, law and other sciences under experienced Chinese and Soviet professors.



CHINESE SCHOOL GIRL

Radical changes have taken place in New China's schools. Courses disseminating fascist and feudal ideas have been done away with. Strenuous effort has been made to correct the former tendency to divorce theory from practice. Students of hydraulic engineering are studying China's Yellow and Yangtze rivers. Medical students of the Peking University and the China Union Medical College, formerly known as the Peking Union Medical College, have just returned from the Huai River area where they had been rendering medical service to the millions of dyke workers during the past summer. At present, 800 law students from the capital are taking part in land reform work in Central-South China. Many of them are serving as judges at the local people's courts.

Apart from the regular schools, the People's Government has also paid attention to spare time schools for workers and peasants, who displayed a great thirst for knowledge after liberation. In the first half of 1951, 1,718,000 workers were receiving free cultural technical education in the numerous spare-time schools for employed workers. This figure more than doubled during the corresponding period last year. As a result, the cultural and technical levels of the workers have been greatly raised, and the production curve has in turn been sent upwards. Many workers have been promoted to administrative and technical jobs.

In the countryside peasants attended winter schools by enormous numbers. 25,000,000 participated in the "winter studies" in 1950. This represents an increase of 150 percent over 1949. A large proportion of the winter schools has been transformed into spare-time schools where the enrollment this year has jumped to 10,000,000. This kind of spare-time study has played an important part in the fight to eradicate illiteracy among the peasants.

Write Us . . .

WE ALL KNOW that a truly stirring movement is underway among American women today—in the fight for peace, in the shops—around economic issues and the question of special discrimination against Negro women, for more child care and better housing.

The Women's Page of The Worker, must reflect this movement and help to build it. And this is where we need your help.

We need "live news"—about how women are organizing, the problems they encounter and how they overcome them. We need stories about struggles waged and won, and how this

was done. We even need stories about difficulties and setbacks, provided constructive conclusions are drawn.

Stories need not be more than 600 words, should not be more than 800. Don't worry about literary polish. We can do any editing necessary at this end. As soon as something happens, as soon as you hear about it, get it down on paper and in the mail to us!

Let us hear what women are doing in the peace groups, unions, tenants and consumer councils, PTAs, in your area—and keep on writing us!

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

New Yorkers Again Vote Against the Machine Bosses

— See Page 4 —



DEMONSTRATING AGAINST IMPERIALISM, Egyptians are shown parading in the streets of Cairo. Their signs call for a boycott, saying that money spent for British goods is "a bullet in the heart of an Egyptian."

The Worker Fund Drive Gets Rolling

— See Page 3 —

WORLD PEACE DEMANDS DOMINATE UN SESSION

Americans Want End to War In Korea, Gallup Poll Shows

— See Story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —

Dock Pickets Block Ryan's Scab Maneuvers

By ART SHIELDS

LONGSHOREMEN, who have tied up the ports of New York and Boston for nearly a month, were still smashing "King" Joe Ryan's strikebreaking attempts last week.

The strikers need more relief food, however.

The high point of the rank and file offensive against Ryan came when 1,600 massed pickets forced him to call off a scheduled "back to work" meeting near the Hudson River waterfront in Manhattan.

The "back to work" meeting was scheduled at St. Bernard's Parish School on W. 13th St. Ryan had predicted that longshoremen would crowd the meeting and vote to go back to work under the terms of his alleged "contract," which the shipowners have not yet signed.

When the meeting's 2 p.m. starting time neared the street was full of strikers. They packed this heavy trucking thoroughfare from curb to curb. But they had come to demonstrate against the meeting, not to attend it.

Many of the rank and file strik-

ers carried signs reading: "ILA Stands Firm Against Ryan's Goons," and "Ryan Has Sold Us Out to the Shipowners."

Not a single striker went into the meeting. And a leader of Ryan's I. A. District Council announced that the meeting had been called off.

Ryan complained to a state "fact-finding" committee on the strike later in the day that he would get more men back to work if the strikers would only quit picketing.

Ryan also whined to the "fact-finders" that former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party, was keeping men on strike by his effective speeches on Columbia St., Brooklyn.

Marcantonio replied that the committee should find the facts about the bribes that he charged the shipowners were giving the strikebreaking "King."

"I urge," wired Marcantonio to the committee, "that you investigate the tale that Joe Ryan, shipowners' stooge, gets. It might be

a good job to subpoena the books of the steamship companies as part of your investigation."

Ryan and the cops claim that 3,000 men out of the 30,000 longshoremen in the port of New York are now working.

This is a silly exaggeration. John J. Sampson, business agent of Ryan's own local, No. 791, who is one of the strike leaders, reports that only seven gangs are working at non-Army piers.

The slim number of working gangs fluctuates as pickets pull the men out again and Ryan's hoodlums, such as Anthony Anastasia, sneak a few men in again.

A few longshoremen have been terrorized by Anastasia into working. . . . This hoodlum's brother Albert was listed as an executioner for Murder, Inc. But most of the scabs are relatives of bosses, or others who do little work.

The strikers have been taking the offensive all week.

The big W. 13th St. picket demonstration followed an enthusiastic mass meeting of 2,500 strikers several days before. The strikers,

who jammed Prospect Hall in Brooklyn, voted not to return to work until they have a newly negotiated contract.

The vote was unanimous, and the result was received with deafening cheers.

The rank and file strikers who are officially supported by many big local unions, such as Ryan's own Local, 791, in the Chelsea dock area of Manhattan's west side and by big Brooklyn locals. They are formally demanding—

- A raise of 25 cents an hour—Ryan got 10 cents;

- A guarantee of 8 hours work when they are hired in the shape-up. Ryan got only 4 hours;

- Ten cents an hour more into the welfare fund. Ryan got only 1 1/2 cents.

- Real pensions, not the miserable \$35 promised under the Ryan plan.

- Pensions to be given men who work a minimum of 500 hours a year, not 800 as at present. . . . Most of the longshoremen get less than 500 hours work a year, and therefore are deprived of pensions

. . . Negro longshoremen average MUCH less than whites.

- No splitting of work gangs. The big need now is food. Food collections have increased in the last week, but the hunger of the strikers is also increasing.

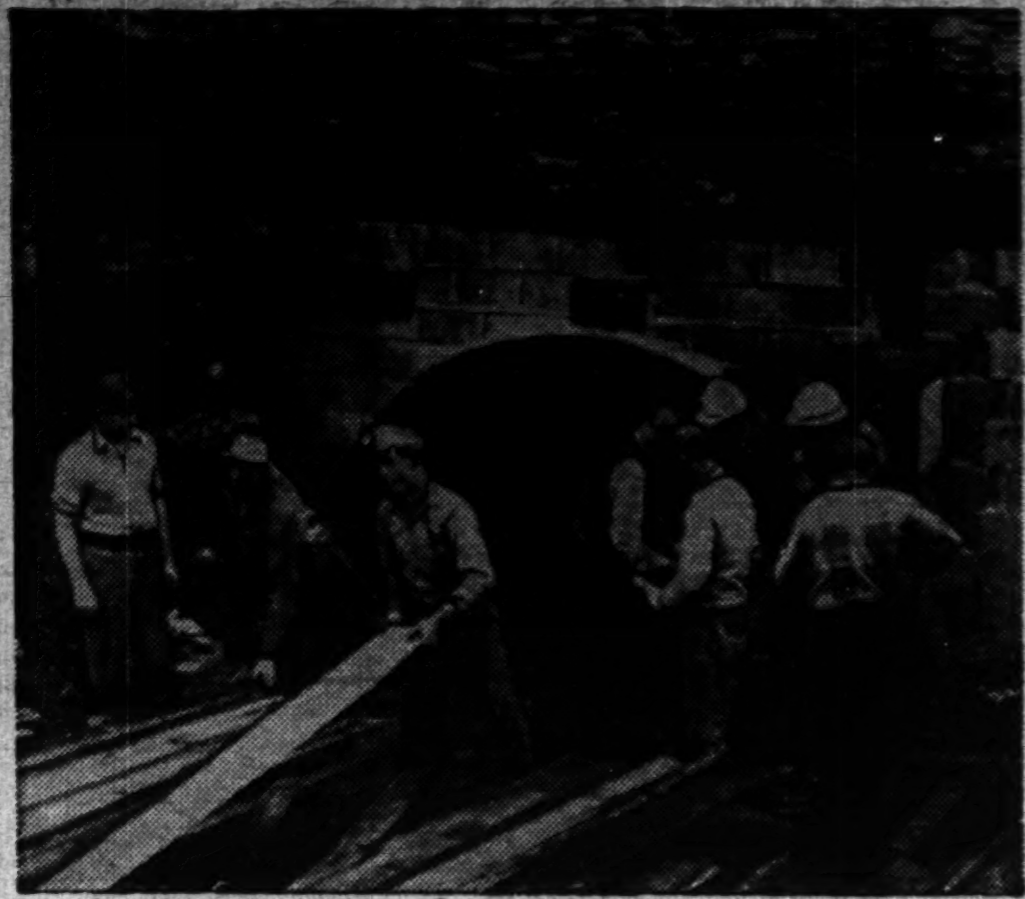
The public is sympathetic and ready to give food. Collectors for the American Labor Party and other groups find an eager response. Householders chip in cans of beans, loaves of bread, canned milk and many other staples. Merchants are also contributing. More volunteer food collectors are needed, however.

The strike has now reached the point where cargo congestion is causing huge losses to business. Many businessmen are pressing for a quick settlement.

The decision to settle the strike will not be made by the stevedoring companies, who belong to the New York Shipping Association, that make the dock contract deals.

The decision to settle will come from the giant shipping companies that control the stevedoring companies.

WHERE 12 DIED IN MINE BLAST



Miners are shown outside the Truax-Traer coal mine at Kayford, West Virginia, where 12 miners died in a blast. Among the victims were a father and his son.

World's Peace Petitions

The World Peace Council, as of Oct. 15, has issued the following figures on collection of signatures for the five power pact petition. The figures total 562,083,383, a gain of over 125 million since Sept. 1.

At this rate, the figure as of today is expected to be over 600 million.

Albania	865,885
Algiers	100,000
Argentina	1,500,000
Australia	67,425
Austria	842,153
Belgium	387,500
Brazil	1,493,725
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,053,057
Colombia	10,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	786,778
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	124,724
Egypt	22,000
Finland	525,000
France	8,000,000
Germany	13,588,002
Great Britain	833,342
Guatemala	65,073
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,200,000
Indonesia	536,000
Iraq	12,000
Iran	1,920,000
Israel	201,337
Italy	14,353,842
Japan	5,693,301
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	170,000
Mexico	160,000
Mongolia	633,877
Nederland	282,532
New Zealand	10,000
Norway	40,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	1,060,141
Spain	350,000
Sweden	248,580
Switzerland	50,000
Syria	205,000
Thailand	152,531
Trans Jordan	12,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	100,000
Union of S. Africa	5,000
Uruguay	215,000
USSR	96,729,946
Venezuela	36,000
Viet Nam	6,362,057

UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSEL (ALN).—There are 32,000 unemployed workers in Western Flanders and unemployment is spreading throughout the rest of the country, it was reported here. In the district of Dixmude, 44.4 percent of all the working people are jobless. Hardest hit is the textile industry, and there are almost daily layoffs in the mills at Courtrai, Mouscron and Tournai.

Unionists Will Honor DuBois

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois yesterday said it expected hundred of unionists to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the dinner Nov. 16 in the Green Room at 13 Astor Pl.

Among the sponsors are Ben Gold, Fur Workers president; Russ Nixon, United Electrical Workers; Daniel Benjamin, Dining Car Workers Union; Clifford Cameron, Local 475 UE; William Hood, CIO Ford Local 600; and Arthur Osman and David Livingston of District 65.

Youth Seek Quarter Million Signatures to World Friendship Book

A campaign for signatures and individual statements for a Friendship Book declaring that "We, the youth of our nation, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures," and calling upon the Big Five Powers to "meet and negotiate . . . a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations," has been launched by the American Youth Peace Crusade, it was announced this week by Douglas Glasgow, the Youth Crusade's National Director.

Glasgow said that the first returns in the campaign for a quarter million signatures revealed the deep and universal desire for peace among all young people.

A number of special cultural and sport events in various parts of the country as part of the signature campaign will be announced shortly.

The declaration of the Friendship Book follows:

"We, the youth of our Na-

tion, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures.

"We believe it is wrong to fight and kill our brothers in other lands, with whom it is our deepest desire to establish ever stronger bonds of friendship. We feel that differences among us need not be barriers to mutual understanding and peaceful relations.

"We want an immediate end to the killing in Korea, a cease fire negotiated at once as the

most important initial step towards world peace. "We young people, irrespective of our views as to the reasons for the danger of war, sign this Book for Friendship and Peace through which— "We call upon the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Chinese People's Republic, and France to meet and negotiate until they reach a peaceful settlement of differences, a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations."

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 17 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote "Truman

urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing all he could to end the war."

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

Assassin's Bullet Fells CP Leader



RUDOLFO GHIOLDI, (above) Communist candidate for President of Argentina and editor of the Communist newspaper La Hora, was shot by an assassin as he was making an election speech in a city 300 miles from Buenos Aires.

A follower of President Peron, the Argentine dictator, fired the slug, which was still lodged in the Communist candidate's lung at latest reports. Ghioldi is getting bad treatment. The Peron Government refuses to let him be transported to a Buenos Aires hospital by airplane. Instead he was taken down the La Plata River on a slow barge.

The Communist Party has been showing increased strength in Argentina despite intensive persecution.

Ask Canada Ban Collier War-on-Russia Edition

TORONTO, Canada.—A request the government ban the distribution of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine was addressed to the Prime Minister by Mary Jennison, executive secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress. In her letter to St. Laurent, Miss

Jennison described the contents of the American magazine as being "the most inflammatory document yet produced in America."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable," writes Miss Jennison. "We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada."

Following is the text of the letter:

"Together with thousands of Canadians, you must deplore the contents of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine. Every Canadian reader will rightly interpret this United States magazine's preview of 'Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-60' as implicit acceptance that World War III is inevitable. As part of their insidious provocation, the editors have implicated other countries as assisting in this project. They claim to have consulted 'high-level Washington officials'.

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable. We ask you to give that

belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada. Such action will be supported by all the people of Canada who desire an easing of the tensions that promote war and who believe peace can be achieved through negotiations.

"Such action on your part will be consistent with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights which forbids the dissemination of war propaganda.

"Above all, the banning by the Canadian government of the most inflammatory document yet produced in the United States will give clear indication to every country that Canada is intent on the preservation of world peace.

"In view of the implied suggestion that Canadians may be among those consulted by the editors of the magazine in question, we would earnestly ask you to issue a denial that Canadian officials have been in any way implicated."

Mrs. Libbie C. Park, executive secretary of the Toronto Peace Council wired St. Laurent:

"The Toronto Peace Council, speaking in the name of 60,000 Toronto citizens who have already signed the petition asking the

government of Canada to declare itself for immediate negotiations between the big five powers to draw up a pact of peace, urges immediate action by the government of Canada to prohibit further distribution or sale in Canada of Collier's for Oct. 27 on grounds that the U.S.-printed magazine which is wholly devoted to survey of imaginary war between the U.S. and USSR, in 1952, accepts this idea of the inevitability of war, denies the possibility of peace through negotiations, and contributes to further development of war psychology in Canada.

"The magazine degrades the ideals of UN by portraying U. S. soldiers in guise of UN forces occupying the capital of a member state of the United Nations. Whole issue of magazine violates UN General Assembly resolution of

Nov. 3, 1947, against war propaganda. To ban import and sale of this dangerous war-inciting material would be a significant step by the Canadian government to promote friendly relations among nations based on purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

Poland Opens 2 New Schools

WARSAW (Telepress)

Two new state maritime schools were opened in Poland at the beginning of the new school year: a college for deck-officers in Szczecin and a college for ship engineers in Gdynia. Both schools have five-year courses and the graduates obtain the degree of Ships Engineers or Mates. After a five-month practical course the graduates are promoted to the rank of officer of the Polish merchant marine.

A four-year school for seafishermen has also been opened in Gdynia. A new school for freight traffic clerks in Szczecin has also opened.

A WEAPON FOR PEACE

The Worker next week will contain a special four-page supplement devoted to the fight for peaceful relations with the USSR and its meaning for Americans.

You can get special bundle orders of the entire paper, as well as bulk orders for the supplement alone. Price of the supplement will be \$3.50 per thousand. Get your orders in by next Wednesday morning.

Rally Thursday To Mark Soviet Anniversary

SOVIET AMBASSADOR Alexander S. Panyushkin will greet a meeting here next Thursday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel in observance of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Union and the 18th anniversary of the establishing of diplomatic relations between this country and the United States.

The rally, an annual event held under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will also hear Dr. Corliss Lamont, Paul Robeson, Jessica Smith, editor of New World Review, and Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board of the Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Union. Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, an officer of the National Council, will preside.

The Jewish People's Chorus will sing.

Tickets are 75 cents and \$1.

Shopper's Guide

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IT'S SO INEXPENSIVE to rid yourself of unwanted hair forever! Famous experts remove unwanted hair permanently from face, or body. Privacy. Sensational new methods. Quick results. Men also treated. Free consultation.

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New Yorkers Again Vote Against Bosses

(Continued From Page 4)

tion despite unprecedented handicaps, but its two Negro candidates—Jacques Isler, for State Supreme Court in Manhattan and the Bronx, and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, for Queens Borough President—ran ahead of the ticket.

Isler received 35,267 votes in Manhattan to the ALP ticket's 29,811, and in the Bronx the Negro candidate obtained 27,535 to the ALP ticket's 25,630. In Queens Mulzac received 13,426 votes and the ALP ticket 13,061. Highly significant was the strong Harlem response to Isler's campaign. In the 11, 12 and 13 Assembly Districts in Harlem, the Negro attorney received 2,091, 2645 and 2212 votes, respectively. This was 858 votes ahead of the ticket in the 11, 1,150 in the 12, and 689 votes more than the ALP ticket received in the 13th Assembly District.

The ALP nominations and campaigns for Isler and Mulzac—the only two Negro candidates in the entire field—spurred the struggle for full Negro equality and representation in the State Supreme Court, on the Board of Estimate and in every phase of political life.

Irving H. Saypol, the vindictive, anti-Semitic nominee of Democrats and Republicans against Isler, whose sordid record as U. S. Attorney revolted New Yorkers, made a comparatively poor showing. Though assured of victory because of his dual endorsement, Saypol ran far behind the combined Democratic and Republican totals in Manhattan and the Bronx. He received 276,359 votes and in the 11, 12 and 13 Assembly Districts in Harlem his margin over Isler was actually a strong rebuff by the Negro people.

In the 11, the combined Sharkey-Latham vote was 7,473 while Saypol got only 6,041; in the 12 A.D. the two-party machine re-

ceived 15,590 and Saypol 12,497; and in the 13 A.D., the bipartisan vote was 10,432 to Saypol's 8,222. A comparison of this witchhunter's totals with Isler's vote in the key Harlem areas lends weight to arguments that only the twin-nominations saved Saypol from defeat.

In virtually every Manhattan and Bronx district the result was the same, with Saypol far behind the rest of the bipartisan ticket.

In addition to the Halley and McAvoy votes, showing disgust with the major parties, the view of commentators was that the break-away trends were manifest in two other factors. One was the large drop in registration, the lowest enrollment since 1943. The other was the stay-away from the polls. Though 1,918,541 persons registered, in itself a drop of 7 percent from the last comparative off-year election, only 1,690,734 actually voted.

Undoubtedly, the Halley victory was prompted mainly by the anger of the people against the crime and Costelloism of Tammany and the Dewey machines.

Halley also came out against a fare rise, against another sales tax boost and for a fight to increase state aid to the city. The voters saw him as an alternative to the corrupt political bosses.

Halley's victory unquestionably strengthens the hand of the Liberal Partys the Dubinsky-Rose-Berle leadership.

It is significant that Halley did virtually no red-baiting during his campaign, despite pressure from his Social-Democratic strategists.

The Labor Party's struggle on principled issues—peace, Negro rights, rent and price control, cost of living rollbacks, against the Smith Act, for a truce in Korea, etc.—not only maintained the party's basic influence but even strengthened it. As the months roll by and Halley faces the inevitable dilemma of keeping his campaign pledges while satisfying the big party bosses, the coalition program will accelerate a more conscious, more alert and more decisive peace and democracy ticket for the 1952 and 1953 elections.

The key task among progressives now is to develop united action among the very voters who swept Halley into office and on issues which moved them to support him. Such a united program will demand of Halley that he fight the sales tax, the impending 15 cent fare, that he fight for increased civil service salaries, that he attack the Ryan-racketeer grip on the longshoremen and give support to their dock strike, and that he lead the fight for revision of Dewey's fiscal policies against New York City.

As for Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic candidate, who lost every borough and received 493,666 votes, he returns to his Majority leadership in the Council and gives up his \$25,000 a year post as Acting President of the Council. Rep. Henry J. Latham, Republican, who took Queens and Richmond, received 435,744, the closest a Republican candidate has ever come to the Democratic totals since LaGuardia.

The Queens Borough Presidency was won by James A. Lundy, Republican, with 152,058 votes over Rep. James J. Delaney's 140,

218. The defeat of Delaney was a blow to the Democratic machine of James A. Roe. The Liberal "No Boss" candidate Anthony M. Livoti was third with 68,170.

In Richmond Sidney O. Simonson, an insurgent Republican, won a landslide victory for District Attorney over Herman Methfessel, Democratic DA exposed in recent crime inquiries for failing to act against notorious racketeers and linked to the De Brizi dock gang.

Upstate, four cities where officials were allegedly connected with gambling interests, ousted the incumbent administrations. Two other cities narrowed the margin between the political machines and the opposition.

Republicans were beaten by Democrats in Ogdensburg and Glens Falls and in Schenectady and Port Jervis, Republicans trounced the Democrats.

In Buffalo where a grand jury has been probing pinball operations the City Council passed from Democrats to Republicans.

This Bazaar Has Everything!

THERE'S NEVER been a bazaar like it.

Judging from the variety, quality and prices of the merchandise being readied for the Annual Labor Bazaar this December, public demand will probably insist that the sponsors make it a semi-annual or even a monthly affair. The enthusiasm and support from workers, businessmen and merchants in supplying the Bazaar with low-priced quality goods is unprecedented.

A visit to the Bazaar headquarters revealed that:

- A group of cloakmakers have set up a shop to produce more than 150 fine coats.
- Dressmakers have pledged a minimum of 1,000 latest style dresses at below cost.
- Local 23, ILGWU skirtmakers are making over 100 skirts.
- Five dozen magnificently upholstered armchairs, scores of kitchen sets, lamps, draperies and bedding are being produced by the CIO furniture workers.
- Members of Local 65 have drawn up a quota for dolls, sleds, trains, bikes, games—even yo-yos.
- Textiles, stormcoats, raincoats, millinery (35 dozen fashion hats, too), knick-knacks, slacks, men's suits, the list is endless.

From Illinois—pottery; from Chicago—leather goods; from Minnesota—children's wear; from New Jersey—eggs and poultry; from Gloversville—gloves; from Philadelphia—meat; from Boston—furniture. From coast to coast the merchandise is coming to New York City bazaar warehouses in a steady flow.

Prints, reproductions of famous pictures, etchings, woodcuts, jewelry, shoes, cakes and pies—name it, the Bazaar has it.

Proceeds of the bazaar to be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, Manhattan, Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, will go to fight jimcrow, anti-Semitism and all forms of discrimination.

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CIO PARLEY

(Continued From Page 4)

thing, Philip Murray has learned, the steel workers in the shops are not in a mood to take.

On foreign policy the CIO's leadership showed no progress over the past three conventions. The resolutions rubber stamped by the delegates, all of them top executives of their respective unions, gave full endorsement to the war policy of the Truman administration and even charged that the industrialists are not pushing the war drive hard enough.

An omnibus resolution on civil rights approved by the convention, calls for the issuance "at once" by the President of an FEPC Executive Order barring discrimination in employment. It calls for the setting up of a Human Rights Committee in each CIO affiliate to strive for an FEPC clause in the wage contracts, passage of an FEPC Law by Congress and enactment of civil rights legislation in the states.

ON TAFT-HARTLEY, the convention noted that in the four years since the law went into effect, "organization of the unorganized has been brought to a virtual standstill." Rejecting the line of "peace-meal" amendment of the law, the convention called for repeal without compromise on the issue.

The convention gave perfunctory approval to some two score other resolutions, substantially the same ones approved last year, embodying a welfare program. But no CIO leader took the trouble to explain how any of the program will mean more than the paper it is written upon, if all resources, as now, are going for war purposes.

The issue of Murray's effort to give up the CIO presidency was settled at least for this convention, with the creation of an executive vice-presidency to be filled by Allan S. Haywood, now organization director. Murray will be relieved of much routine and will devote main attention to his own steel union.

The 539 delegates represented 5,000,000 members according to the claim of James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO. At the same time Murray told the convention the CIO is at the highest point in membership in its history. Until the last convention the CIO has always insisted it had 6,000,000 members. As at the last convention, the number of Negro delegates in evidence was less than 10. There was very little discussion from the floor.

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To a Dearly Beloved Friend and Comrade

PETER V. CACCHIONE

Whose Fond Memory Will Always Be Cherished by Us.

Rhoda and Seymour

Public Reception To Open Sale Of New Civil Rights Book

By WILLIAM BANTNER

Monday night, at the public reception for the brilliant new book, "We Charge Genocide," a powerful instrument in the struggle for peace and freedom is about to be placed in the hands of the American people.

We asked William L. Patterson, great Negro leader of the Civil Rights Congress and editor of "We Charge Genocide," when he had first come to realize that the pattern of violence against Negroes in the U. S. was genocide?

"I've been characterizing Jim Crow as a policy of government for some time," Patterson said. "Then I began studying the UN Charter and the Human Rights Covenant and came to the conclusion on Genocide."

"The more I read Justice Jackson's opening remarks at the Nuremberg trial of the Nazis, the more I became convinced that every word he said then could be said today in indictment of the U. S. Government's moral and political acts against Negroes."

But isn't genocide the physical extermination of an entire people, we wanted to know.

"Not necessarily," Patterson turned to the volume on his desk. "The UN definition of genocide

covers the committing of acts designed to destroy, in whole or in part, members of a national group, or causing them serious mental or physical harm, or deliberately inflicting conditions of life calculated to bring about their physical destruction, in whole or in part.

"I think the impact of 'We Charge Genocide' will do more than anything else to awaken the conscience of white American to the crime of government against Negroes. Also, I think it will awaken the Negro people to a consciousness of the nature of the attack on them. We're dealing with a conspiracy of government in which every branch participates in 'open or concealed attacks on Negro rights.'"

"We Charge Genocide" goes on public sale for the first time at the reception Monday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel, 253 W. 73 St. Among the speakers will be relatives of victims of genocidal practices. A new dramatization written especially for the occasion by Miss Beulah Richardson, the brilliant Negro woman poet, will be performed by her. Tickets for the rally are \$1 tax included. They can be purchased from the CRC, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1657.

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From CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, 23 W. 26 St. — OR 9-1657

West Coast Dock Union Maps Fight on Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The National Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has recommended strike action if necessary to break through the wage freeze and secure its agreements. The board declared that it would "join all other labor bodies who will work with us at the national or local level to organize a national campaign to resist the wage freeze and wage cut program of the WSB."

It called upon all labor representatives to resign from the national and regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, gave a complete report on recent sugar and pineapple negotiations in Hawaii, in which the union emerged victorious.

John Pastorino, secretary of Fishermen's Local 36, and Jeff Kibre, secretary of the fishery division of the ILWU, reported to the Board on the phenomenal sale of albacore tuna which resulted from the refusal of American canneries to buy the fish at a decent price. They said that the Japanese peace treaty, which allows Japanese tuna into the country duty free, benefits neither Japanese or American fishermen.

They reported that a tariff upon the fish would not be the answer to the problem since it would only further impoverish Japanese fishermen who receive a wage of about \$40 a month. They declared that the Japanese fishing industry is owned by American interests, which exploit the Japanese workers, and said that the purposes behind the peace treaty were to build up dollar credits in Japan at the expense of American and Japanese workers. The Board voted full support to the efforts of the fishermen.

Prosecution of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in a tax case was branded by the Board as "vindictive, stemming directly from the fact that these two attorneys were friendly to and willing to use their talents to defend labor."

Hallinan and MacInnis were attorneys for ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice-president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, a member of the executive board of the union. Hallinan has been freed by a directed verdict, but MacInnis is still on trial.

The Board went on record on behalf of John Fougere, a member of Local 8, the Portland Longshore local of the union, who has been arrested for deportation. Noting the past persecution of Fougere, who has been an effective and militant leader of the union, the Board declared that the persecution is being resumed to "silence all aliens in the ranks of labor."

In support of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, indicted on Smith Act charges, the Board approved the language proposed by the three Hawaiian locals which concluded:

"We will not be silenced. We refuse to be frightened. We shall fight these phony charges, which are based on the testimony of liars, finks and stoolpigeons. We pledge ourselves to an unrelenting fight in defense of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to every American citizen. We pledge our full support in the defense of our fellow worker and leader, Jack W. Hall."

CHINA EXPANDS SCHOOL SYSTEM

PEKIN (ALN).—China will have one million new primary school teachers by 1957, it was decided at a special conference on primary and secondary education held by the government here. To date children in primary schools total over 37 million, topping the highest pre-war level by 55 percent. The latest decision means that within five years there will be facilities for 80 percent of the country's children.



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Urge Delegations Dec. 10 to Defeat Pechan Bill

HARRISBURG.—The Philadelphia Teachers Union has called on all organizations to send delegations to Harrisburg, Dec. 10 to offset a "Loyalty Oath Week" announced by the Big Brass of several veterans groups.

In a special issue, the Teachers Union News says:

"The high brass of the Veterans of Foreign Wars have proclaimed Dec. 3 to 10 as 'Loyalty Oath Week.' During this week every effort will be exerted to enact into law a monstrosity called

Senate Bill 27, unpopularly known as the 'Pechan-Kunzig Blacklist Bill'."

The anti-labor Musmanno Bill (HR-1644) outlawing the Communist Party and carrying 20 years in jail for members of any group, "no matter how named, with the same revolutionary purpose," (such as higher wages, peace, or Negro rights), is also up for passage Dec. 10.

In addition to messages and visits to legislators now, the Teachers Union, in urging a big turn out

against the Uechan Bill in Harrisburg, Dec. 10, says:

"A full representation will be vitally necessary to offset the VFW-Legion-Armvets gang-up."

DEMAND GREECE FREE PRISONER

TIRANA (ALN).—The Albanian Union of Journalists has sent a wire to Greek Premier Sophocles Venizelos demanding the immediate release of Manolis Glezos, newly elected member of parliament who is still held in prison.

Citywide Peace Services to Be Held At Tindley Temple, Armistice Day

KICK OUT CORRUPT GOP GANG

— See Page 6 —

PHILADELPHIA.—The vast longing of all Philadelphians for peace and an end to the Korean war will find expression over the Armistice Day weekend. An Armistice Day community prayer for peace is expected to draw thousands to Tindley Temple, 750 S. Broad St., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11.



PRESIDENT TRUMAN Gets Peace Plea

On Friday night, Nov. 9, Prof. Derk Bodde of the University of Pennsylvania, is a featured speaker at a peace meeting sponsored by the Philadelphia Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions in the Hotel Penn Sheraton, 39th and Chestnut.

MEANWHILE, an urgent demand for a cease-fire in Korea went out to President Truman in Washington, and to American delegates at the UN General Assembly meeting in Paris, from the

General Meeting of the Philadelphia Quaker group—the Religious Society of Friends.

Accompanying the cease-fire demand was a request for "bold leadership" to effect a general Far Eastern settlement; for discussions between the USSR and the USA; and for general disarmament.

A three-point move for opening the road to peace was adopted in a resolution at the opening session of the Quaker general meeting last week at the Race Street Meeting House.

CAPT. KELLY INVOLVED IN ANOTHER FRAMEUP

PHILADELPHIA.—Capt. James Kelly, head of the Homicide Squad, is under fire again for a forced "confession."

The man who helped frameup Byard Jenkins, Rudolph Sheeler, and many others, came up with two separate "confessions" in the Oct. 10 murder of a taxi driver.

First he announced the crime had been "solved" by the confession of two Negroes. A day later, he announced their "confession" had been "dreamed up" and produced another "confession" from three teen-age Negroes.

All the Negro press, and letter-writers in the local dailies expressed the widespread distrust of Kelly's "confession" methods.

LAST WEEK, the Negro press indicated that in reprisal Kelly had ordered his subordinates to clamp down all news sources from his department formerly open to the Negro weeklies.

Kelly was recently whitewashed

by the Civil Service Commission. He and five other officials had been brought up on charges of framing Rudolph Sheeler, a white man who served 12 years in jail on a forced "confession" to a murder which the courts denounced as false in freeing him.

Assistant Superintendent of Police Richardson, implicated with Kelly in the Sheeler case, was demoted when the Commission whitewashed the frameup. But Kelly is back at his old game of framing up innocent victims of his "confession" racket, particularly Negroes.



BYARD JENKINS

300 in Sitdown at Baldwin, Demand Removal of Forman

EDDYSTONE.—Approximately 300 workers in the giant Diesel Shop of the Baldwin Locomotive Workers were reported to have sat down at their jobs last Friday in support of a demand that a foreman who had been hounding the men be removed. Directly involved were fitters, pipefitters and welders.

Baldwin workers gave the following account of the stoppage:

The foreman, who had a reputation as a whip-cracker, had antagonized the men over a considerable period of time. The workers, however, were provoked into demanding his removal only after he had issued three-day lay-off slips to several men for trivial "offenses."

Last Monday the men agreed to return to work after the company had asked for two weeks time in which to decide whether or not it would remove the foreman.

THE SITDOWN reflects general dissatisfaction existing among workers throughout the Baldwin plant. Baldwin wage rates are far below those of any other plant in the area and work loads are increasing as the company attempts to speedup its production of diesel locomotives and armaments.

The workers involved in the sit-down are members of Local 2443, CIO Steelworkers, one of four steel union locals representing the 8,000 Baldwin employees.

GE Workers Win Strike

ALLENTOWN.—Workers in the General Electric plant here defeated a company attempt to break up their union, when they won reinstatement of the president and chief steward of Local 128, United Electrical Workers, both of whom were suspended indefinitely for their efforts to settle workers' grievances.

The victory came after a 10-day strike which completely halted production at the plant.

Company officials had laid off more than 60 workers just before the strike, and had required the remaining 260 on the production line to turn out an even larger amount of electric irons than the previous total production.

The union officials were suspended for calling a meeting of workers in the plant on company premises to discuss settlement of these grievances. Within 10 minutes after the suspensions were announced the entire plant went on strike.

AFTER 10 DAYS GE bosses agreed to limit the indefinite suspensions to two weeks' suspensions, subject to further negotiation with the union on the point

and ultimate arbitration if no agreement were reached.

While out on this stoppage the Allentown GE local voted unanimously to strike as part of the national GE workers' strike vote then taking place in locals throughout the country.

Other locals in this area which have also endorsed the proposal of a national GE strike for higher wages include Local 115 at York and Local 125 at Scranton.

Bus Drivers Strike

READING.—Three hundred bus and trolley drivers walked off their jobs here last week tying up public transportation in Reading, and nearby Lebanon.

About 70,000 persons who use the vehicles owned by the Reading Bus Co. and the Lebanon Valley Transit Co. are affected.

The workers are members of Division 1345, Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees, AFL.

The union charged that the company had violated its agreement to arbitrate the current contract dispute and that the company wants union protection withdrawn from pensioned transit workers.

A demand for higher wages is a major issue in the walkout.

Pennsylvanians 40-1 Against Vatican Envoy

PHILADELPHIA.—The nationwide campaign against the President's nomination of an Ambassador to the Vatican, is reflected in the avalanche of post cards, letters and telegrams deluging both Pennsylvania Senators. A Washington dispatch reports Pennsylvanians registering a 40 to 1 protest with both Senators Edward Martin and James Duff.

GE Plant Closes

SCRANTON.—A strike of 275 workers at the Harris Hub Bed & Spring Co. has forced the General Electric plant here to close. The Harris firm supplies GE with cabinets for electric sinks.

Workers in both plants are members of the United Electrical Workers, independent.

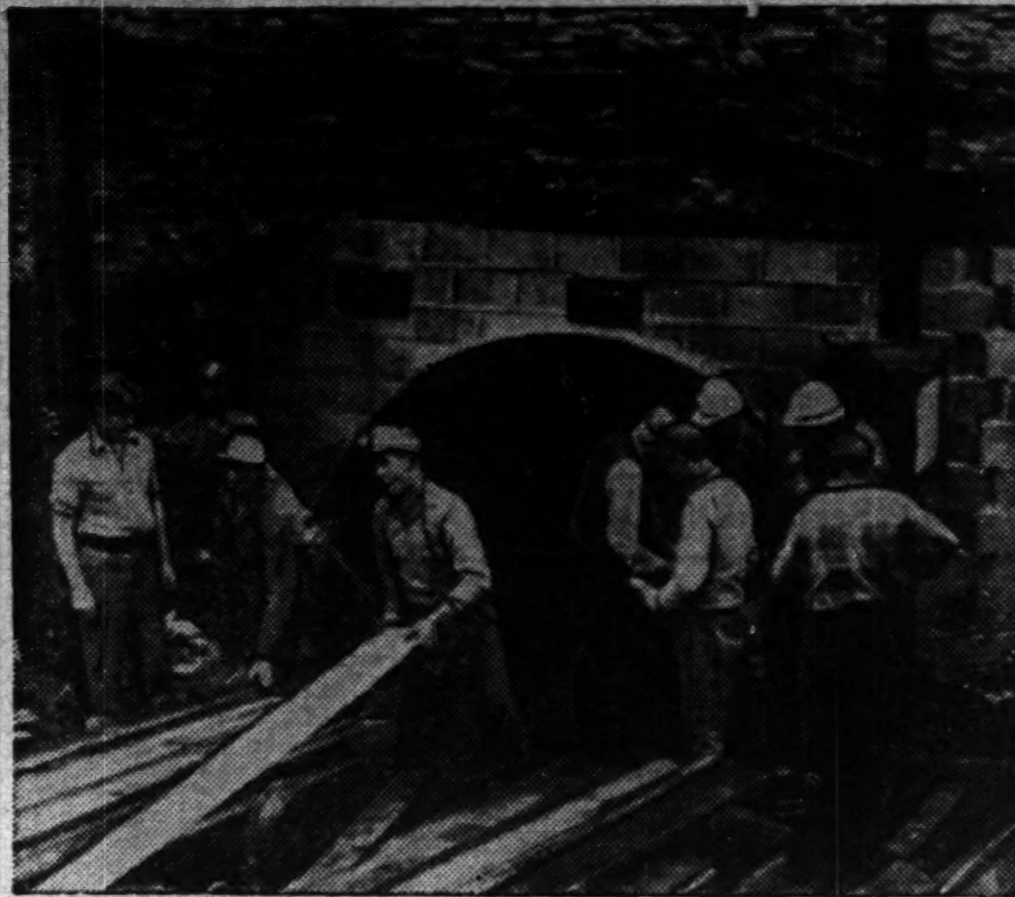
The 325 GE workers here, members of UE Local 125, themselves have voted in support of a national GE strike for higher wages.

Gulembo Sentenced To 20 Years in Mich.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Herbert Leroy Gulembo was jailed here last week for 20 to 30 years, after confessing and pleading guilty to having robbed and beaten a mother of three children so badly that she was hospitalized for three months.

Gulembo in 1948 voluntarily confessor to Saginaw, Mich. police that he had murdered Mrs. Kathryn Meller in Philadelphia a crime for which a Negro youth, Byard Jenkins is serving a life sentence there. Philadelphia officials rejected his confession, declaring he was a "pathological liar," and thus paved the way, according to local public opinion, for his murderous assault on another woman.

WHERE 12 DIED IN MINE BLAST



Rescue workers are shown outside the Truax-Traer coal mine at Kayford, West Virginia, where 12 miners died in a blast. Among the victims were a father and his son.

World's Peace Petitions

The World Peace Council, as of Oct. 15, has issued the following figures on collection of signatures for the five power pact petition. The figures total 562,083,383, a gain of over 125 million since Sept. 1.

At this rate, the figure as of today is expected to be over 600 million.

Albania	865,885
Algiers	100,000
Argentina	1,500,000
Australia	67,425
Austria	842,153
Belgium	387,500
Brazil	1,493,725
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,053,057
Colombia	10,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	786,778
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	124,724
Egypt	22,000
Finland	525,000
France	8,000,000
Germany	13,588,002
Great Britain	833,342
Guatemala	65,073
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,200,000
Indonesia	536,000
Iraq	12,000
Iran	1,920,000
Israel	201,337
Italy	14,353,842
Japan	5,693,301
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	170,000
Mexico	160,000
Mongolia	633,877
Nederland	282,532
New Zealand	10,000
Norway	40,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Spain	350,000
Sweden	248,580
Switzerland	50,000
Syria	205,000
Thailand	152,531
Trans Jordan	12,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	100,000
Union of S. Africa	5,000
Uruguay	215,000
USSR	96,729,946
Venezuela	36,000
Viet Nam	6,362,057

UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSEL (ALN).—There are 32,000 unemployed workers in Western Flanders and unemployment is spreading throughout the rest of the country, it was reported here. In the district of Dixmude, 44.4 percent of all the working people are jobless. Hardest hit is the textile industry, and there are almost daily layoffs in the mills at Courtrai, Mons and Roulers.

Unionists Will Honor DuBois

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois yesterday said it expected hundred of unionists to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the dinner Nov. 16 in the Green Room at 13 Astor Pl.

Among the sponsors are Ben Gold, Fur Workers president; Russ Nixon, United Electrical Workers; Daniel Benjamin, Dining Car Workers Union; Clifford Cameron, Local 475 UE; William Hood, CIO Ford Local 600; and Arthur Osman and David Livingston of District 65.

Youth Seek Quarter Million Signatures to World Friendship Book

A campaign for signatures and individual statements for a Friendship Book declaring that "We, the youth of our nation, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures," and calling upon the Big Five Powers to "meet and negotiate . . . a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations," has been launched by the American Youth Peace Crusade, it was announced this week by Douglas Glasgow, the Youth Crusade's National Director.

Glasgow said that the first returns in the campaign for a quarter million signatures revealed the deep and universal desire for peace among all young people.

A number of special cultural and sport events in various parts of the country as part of the signature campaign will be announced shortly.

The declaration of the Friendship Book follows:

"We, the youth of our Na-

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 17 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote Truman

urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing all he could to end the war."

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

Assassin's Bullet Fells CP Leader



RUDOLFO GHIOLDI, (above)

Communist candidate for President of Argentina and editor of the Communist newspaper La Hora, was shot by an assassin as he was making an election speech in a city 300 miles from Buenos Aires.

A follower of President Peron, the Argentine dictator, fired the slug, which was still lodged in the Communist candidate's lung at latest reports. Ghioldi is getting bad treatment. The Peron Gov. ernment refuses to let him be transported to a Buenos Aires hospital by airplane. Instead he was taken down the La Plata River on a slow barge.

The Communist Party has been showing increased strength in Argentina despite intensive persecution.

Ask Canada Ban Collier War-on-Russia Edition

TORONTO, Canada.—A request the government ban the distribution of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine was addressed to the Prime Minister by Mary Jennison, executive secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress. In her letter to St. Laurent, Miss

Jennison described the contents of the American magazine as being "the most inflammatory document yet produced in America."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable," writes Miss Jennison. "We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada."

Following is the text of the letter:

"Together with thousands of Canadians, you must deplore the contents of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine. Every Canadian reader will rightly interpret this United States magazine's preview of 'Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-60' as implicit acceptance that World War III is inevitable. As part of their insidious provocation, the editors have implicated other countries as assisting in this project. They claim to have consulted high-level Washington officials.

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable. We ask you to give that

belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada. Such action will be supported by all the people of Canada who desire an easing of the tensions that promote war and who believe peace can be achieved through negotiations. "Such action on your part will be consistent with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights which forbids the dissemination of war propaganda.

"Above all, the banning by the Canadian government of the most inflammatory document yet produced in the United States will give clear indication to every country that Canada is intent on the preservation of world peace. "In view of the implied suggestion that Canadians may be among those consulted by the editors of the magazine in question, we would earnestly ask you to issue a denial that Canadian officials have been in any way implicated."

Mrs. Libbie C. Park, executive secretary of the Toronto Peace Council wired St. Laurent:

"The Toronto Peace Council, speaking in the name of 60,000 Toronto citizens who have already signed the petition asking the

government of Canada to declare itself for immediate negotiations between the big five powers to draw up a pact of peace, urges immediate action by the government of Canada to prohibit further distribution or sale in Canada of Collier's for Oct. 27 on grounds that the U.S.-printed magazine which is wholly devoted to survey of imaginary war between the U.S. and USSR, in 1952, accepts the idea of the inevitability of war, denies the possibility of peace through negotiations, and contributes to further development of war psychology in Canada.

"The magazine degrades the ideals of UN by portraying U. S. soldiers in guise of UN forces occupying the capital of a member state of the United Nations. Whole issue of magazine violates UN General Assembly resolution of

Nov. 3, 1947, against war propaganda. To ban import and sale of this dangerous war-inciting material would be a significant step by the Canadian government to promote friendly relations among nations based on purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

most important initial step towards world peace.

"We young people, irrespective of our views as to the reasons for the danger of war, sign this Book for Friendship and Peace through which—

"We call upon the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Chinese People's Republic, and France to meet and negotiate until they reach a peaceful settlement of differences, a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations."

Poland Opens 2 New Schools

WARSAW (Telepress)

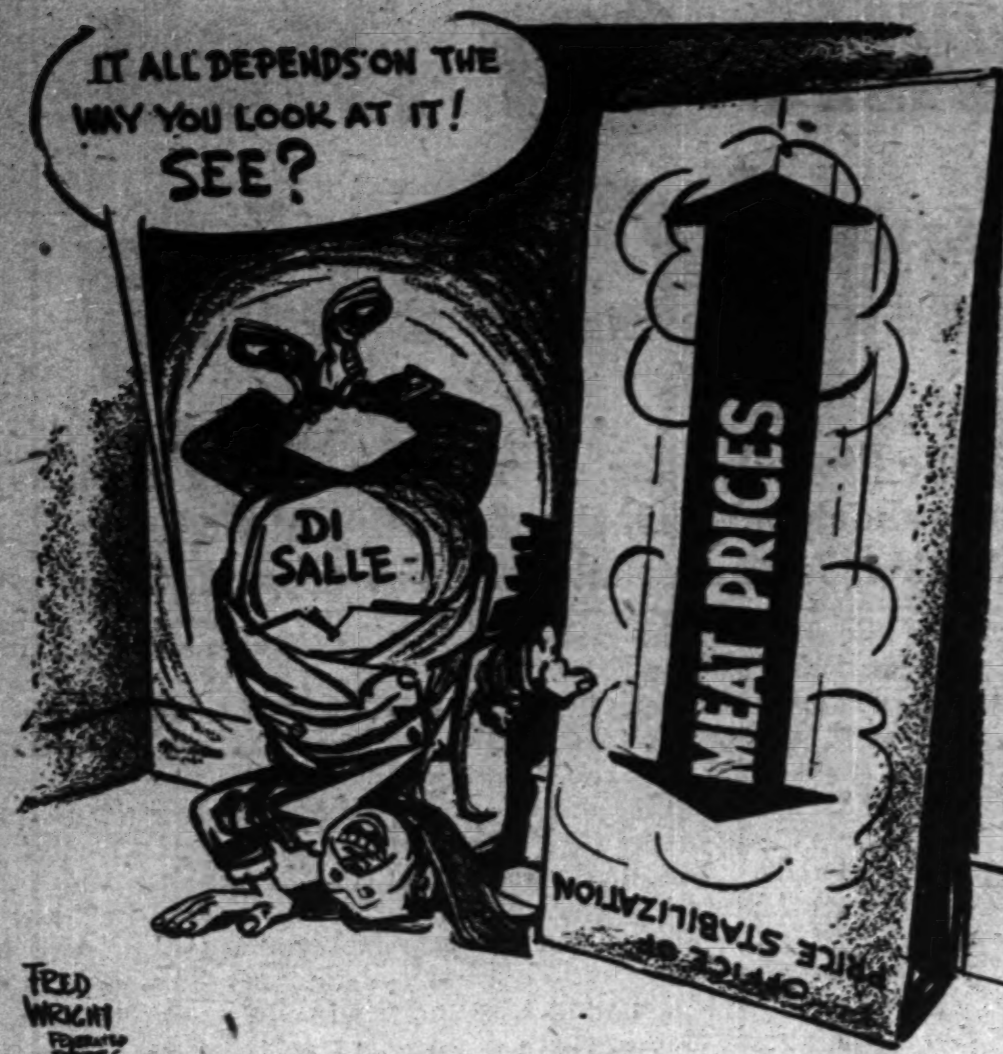
Two new state maritime schools were opened in Poland at the beginning of the new school year: a college for deck-officers in Szczecin and a college for ship engineers in Gdynia. Both schools have five-year courses and the graduates obtain the degree of Ships Engineers or Mates. After a five-month practical course the graduates are promoted to the rank of officer of the Polish merchant marine.

A four-year school for sea-fishermen has also been opened in Gdynia. A new school for freight traffic clerks in Szczecin has also opened.

A WEAPON FOR PEACE

The Worker next week will contain a special four-page supplement devoted to the fight for peaceful relations with the USSR and its meaning for Americans.

You can get special bundle orders of the entire paper, as well as bulk orders for the supplement alone. Price of the supplement will be \$3.50 per thousand. Get your orders in by next Wednesday morning.



"DEARER MEAT SEEN IN PRICE 'ROLLBACKS'..." NY TIMES HEADLINE.

4 MILLION IN U.S. GOT NO SCHOOLING IN LAST YEAR

One quarter of the American children attending school last year received only a minimum schooling and 4,000,000 in the five-to-17 age group had no formal education at all, according to the annual report of Profession to the Public published by the National Education Association.

The same report called attention to the fact that 500,000 new elementary and secondary classrooms will be needed by 1960 and 84,000 during the

next three years. Some 80,000 elementary school teachers are needed this year but only 32,000 graduates of colleges and teacher training institutes planned to teach at the elementary level.

Commenting on these facts, Teachers Bulletin, organ of the National Teachers Division of the United Public Workers, notes: "Prospects for better education for American children are shrinking as government draws the economic noose tighter on non-military expenditures."

Venezuelans Critical of Oil Trusts' Role, Laud Iran for Nationalization of Industry

CARACAS, Venezuela. Emboldened by Iran's example, the Venezuelans are beginning to get tough about their oil.

The new trend was signaled by articles by El Universal, a leading Caracas daily, by Ezequiel Monsalve Casado. As Dr. Monsalve is professor of mining and petroleum law in the University of Caracas and was ambassador in 1949 on a special mission to Iran, Iraq and other Middle Eastern oil countries, his articles created a sensation in Venezuela. The more so as the military dictatorship permits nothing to be published on such an important subject as oil without its approval.

Dr. Monsalve not only applauded the Iranian nationalization of oil and denounced Anglo-Iranian Oil for leaving a wake of poverty, misery and ignorance, but added that Iran's example holds "profound suggestions and important analogies" for Venezuela. He referred to Anthony Eden, new British foreign minister, as that "haughty imperialist."

With Iranian oil out of the world market, Venezuela has become the most strategically located source of oil for the western nations, Dr. Monsalve contends. That means that the Caribbean nation now holds the whip hand, is the "David" of the oil world, and should seek "justice" in the sale of its enormously valuable product.

The El Universal articles contend that Uncle Sam is mulcting Venezuela of 10½-21-cent on every barrel of Venezuelan oil. This is the tariff duty, which the oil companies deduct from the price on which royalties are paid Venezuela.

The oil companies are charged with abrogating in 1949 the agreement governing the calculation of the price of Lake Maracaibo oil, on which royalties are figured. Negotiations have been dragging on ever since for a new agreement, and in the meantime Venezuela is mulcted of millions of dollars, Dr. Monsalve charged.

Third, and most important, the profits as they loot the country.

denounces the practice of Standard of New Jersey and Shell in refining most of Venezuela's crude in the nearby Dutch islands of Aruba and Curacao. He demands that his country take steps to see that Venezuelan oil is refined in Venezuela, thus affording more work for his countrymen and greater revenues for his nation.

"We have nothing to add about Aruba and Curacao," he concludes, "except that they are remnants of colonial empires which corresponded to historical epochs now outdated in the development of mankind."

Dr. Monsalve was especially critical of vice-president Joseph E. Pogue of Chase National Bank, the

Rockefeller-Standard Oil bank. Pogue came to Venezuela in 1949 and warned that country that its costs must be lowered if it were to continue to compete with the Middle East. Dr. Monsalve said his solution was typical of the advice handed out by exploiting oil companies.

He denounced Pogue's proposal that Venezuelan labor standards be depressed to Oriental levels, instead of the oil companies raising the level of wages and social conditions in the Middle Eastern countries. Iran's action in nationalizing oil, he points out, is a direct consequence of the shortsightedness of the international oil monopoly.



IN OIL-RICH VENEZUELA, a pipe line is laid at the Joseph field. World oil trusts drain off the profits as they loot the country.

West Coast Dock Union Maps Fight on Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The National Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has recommended strike action if necessary to break through the wage freeze and secure its agreements. The board declared that it would "join all other

labor bodies who will work with us at the national or local level to organize a national campaign to resist the wage freeze and wage cut program of the WSB."

It called upon all labor representatives to resign from the national and regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, gave a complete report on recent sugar and pineapple negotiations in Hawaii, in which the union emerged victorious.

John Pastorino, secretary of Fishermen's Local 36, and Jeff Kibre, secretary of the fishery division of the ILWU, reported to the Board on the phenomenal sale of albacore tuna which resulted from the refusal of American canneries to buy the fish at a decent price. They said that the Japanese peace treaty, which allows Japanese tuna into the country duty free, benefits neither Japanese or American fishermen.

They reported that a tariff upon the fish would not be the answer to the problem since it would only further impoverish Japanese fishermen who receive a wage of about \$40 a month. They declared that the Japanese fishing industry is owned by American interests, which exploit the Japanese workers, and said that the purposes behind the peace treaty were to build up dollar credits in Japan at the expense of American and Japanese workers.

The Board voted full support to the efforts of the fishermen.

Prosecution of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in a tax case was branded by the Board as "vindictive, stemming directly from the fact that these two attorneys were friendly to and willing to use their talents to defend labor."

Hallinan and MacInnis were attorneys for ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice-president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, a member of the executive board of the union. Hallinan has been freed by a directed verdict, but MacInnis is still on trial.

The Board went on record on behalf of John Fougere, a member of Local 8, the Portland Longshore local of the union, who has been arrested for deportation. Noting the past persecution of Fougere,

who has been an effective and militant leader of the union, the Board declared that the persecution is being resumed to "silence all aliens in the ranks of labor."

In support of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, indicted on Smith Act charges, the Board approved the language proposed by the three Hawaiian locals which concluded:

"We will not be silenced. We refuse to be frightened. We shall fight these phony charges, which are based on the testimony of liars, finks and stoolpigeons. We pledge ourselves to an unremitting fight in defense of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to every American citizen. We pledge our full support in the defense of our fellow worker and leader, Jack W. Hall."

ROSENBERGS FILE APPEAL FROM DEATH SENTENCE

An appeal from the frameup conviction, for alleged "espionage," of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was filed Monday in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The government has two months in which to reply to the brief. The brief submitted by Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, branded the death sentence on the couple, parents of two children, as cruel and unusual punishment. It termed the sentence a "political bludgeon" which "offends the primal purpose and letter of the 8th Amendment" and a "punishment for political non-conformity." The appeal declared that the conduct of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman deprived the defendants of a fair trial.

The Rosenbergs were indicted on Jan. 31, 1951, and tried from March 6 to 29 on a charge of having conspired to transmit "information" to the Soviet Union during a period in which, partly at least, the U.S. and USSR were allies in war against the fascist axis.

The brief cites the court's codling and prompting of prosecution witnesses, and the "animosity, disbelief and hostility" toward the

defendants, so that "at times it was difficult to differentiate between the U. S. Attorney (then Irving H. Saypol) and the trial judge. . . ." The death sentence, the brief said, "was merely the unabashed animus which governed conduct during the trial and was dramatic confirmation . . . of the court's hostility to the defendants."

Elsewhere, the defense appeal charged that the prosecution countenanced the perjury of David Greenglass, chief government witness, concerning the circumstances of his arrest. The appeal branded as a hoax the testimony for the prosecution of Elizabeth Bentley, anti-Communist careerist.

Bloch, in making the defense brief available to the press, reported that the "morale of the Rosenbergs has never been higher." He referred particularly to their learning of newspaper articles which, for the first time, presented their case to the public in a favorable light, and the sympathetic public response which followed.

Prague Workers Hit Indictment Of Trachtenberg

Workers of the large Czech publishing house "Orbis" have petitioned the U. S. Government to drop of the frameup Smith Act charges against Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers of New York.

A full meeting of all Orbis workers, held at Prague last month, heard a report on the persecution of the American publisher, and voted to dispatch a demand to Washington that Trachtenberg be freed. (Trachtenberg is one of the 17 N. Y. victims of Smith Act indictments).

The resolution, signed by the Factory Councils of Orbis Publishers, says:

"Our workers are unable to explain the disturbing fact that at a time when the Nazi war criminals Halder, Speidel, Papen, Schacht and others are at liberty and again besmirching the relations between nations, this man whose long life has been consecrated to peace and the co-existence of differing social systems should be imprisoned."

"Therefore, in the name of all the workers in our publishing plants, who are at one with the workers in Czechoslovakia and with all progressives and peace-loving people throughout the world, we demand that the U. S. government stop this extraordinary persecution of Alexander Trachtenberg. Long live world peace!"

How Bar Exams Are Jimcrow in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA. — The lily-white policy that "flunked" all 26 Negroes who took the Pennsylvania bar exams here the past two years has been cracked.

Four Negroes passed the bar exams this year, the largest number ever to pass in Philadelphia county at one time.

At the same time, nine other Negroes were "flunked," while a large list of successful white applicants was released.

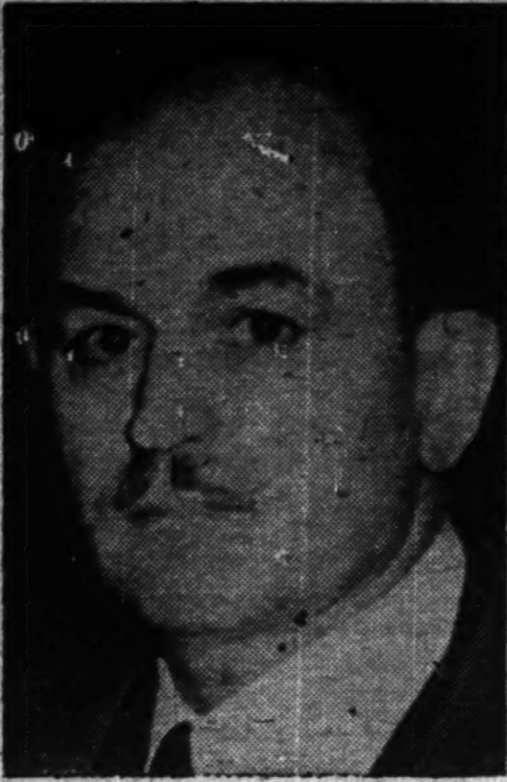
The jimcrow policy of the local bar examiners was exposed last Spring in the Pennsylvania edition of *The Worker* which called on white attorneys to act against discrimination in their own field.

Only 33 Negroes were members of the Philadelphia bar. *The Worker* pointed out, a much smaller proportion than in other big northern cities. Negro candidates who were "flunked" here were later admitted to practice in other cities, and were graduates of the same leading law universities as white applicants who were admitted in Philadelphia.

White Circle Calls for Mob Violence in Grand Crossing

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The White Circle League is now preparing mob violence in still another neighborhood—this time, the Grand Crossing community. The *Illinois Worker* learned that the area around 72nd and



BEAUHARNAIS

Dorchester is being blanketed with racist propaganda issued by the Klan organization. Mob-inciting leaflets were passed out at a meeting of some 2,000 residents who were called together by the Grand Crossing Property Owners Improvement Association to discuss the probability that Negroes may move into the neighborhood.

The White Circle League was openly working at the preparation of mob violence virtually under the noses of a Federal grand jury, currently meeting here on the Cicero case.

THIS NEWS spurred prepara-

tions this week for the mammoth Coliseum meeting on Nov. 25, scheduled to be this city's broadest and most potent demonstration against mob violence. The committee preparing this meeting, headed by attorney Earl B. Dickerson and radio producer Al Benson, discussed plans this week for a mass petition campaign and for a citywide tag day.

Informed of the mounting tension in the Grand Crossing area, a spokesman for the committee declared that "mob violence must be destroyed at its roots or there will be no end to the number of Cicero's."

racist violence in the community.

MEANWHILE, this paper secured copies of an "open letter" sent by White Circle League chairman, Joseph Beauharnais, to Harry Truman, in an effort to enlist the President in his racist campaign.

The letter to Truman asked his help "to halt the black tide lapping at the very thresholds of our homes and threatening to inundate all white neighborhoods in a vast cesspool of racial amalgamation which is only one step removed from mongrelization."

The letter to Truman also contained the most virulent anti-Semitic material yet issued by Beauharnais. He attacked 15 leading Jewish organizations and synagogues as composed of "professional race-mixers and Communist phonies."

TRUMAN was warned to halt the work of the Federal grand jury in the Cicero case. Beauharnais declared it is "strictly a local matter" and expressed his confidence in the way Cicero, Cook County and Chicago authorities have handled it thus far.

This brazen letter to the White House once again repeated Beauharnais rallying cry that the attempt of Negroes to live in so-called white neighborhoods is "an act of war" against white people.

'BRAVE G-MEN' SPEND THEIR TIME—AND YOUR MONEY—HOUNDING YOUNGSTERS

By STAN MACEK

CHICAGO.—On the seal of the FBI are inscribed the words: "Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity."

Many thousands of Americans have been led to accept that. Wouldn't they be surprised if they knew the story of Ralphie Green?

When Ralphie goes to school in the morning, he goes with his mother. He is also accompanied by two of those "brave" G-men, who follow behind like a pair of bloodhounds.

Ralphie and Lillian Green are being "investigated" by the FBI. It would be more accurate to say that they are being tormented and harassed by America's "Gestapo."

THE GREENS are among the many women and children, entirely innocent and unaccused of any crime, who have become the victims of the kind of official harassment and torture which has its precedent in Nazi Germany, fascist Italy and Spain.

Who are the victims of persecution? They are relatives of Communist leaders who, although not charged with any overt criminal act, have been subjected to imprisonment, indictment and man-hunt.

If the Smith Act dragnet is allowed to spread over trade unionists, peace advocates, fighters for Negro rights, anti-fascists, liberals, there will be hundreds of thousands of such tormented families in this city.

SO FAR, the main victims have been the families of Gil Green and of Fred Fine, both of them Chicago-born Communist leaders whom the FBI is seeking.

The so-called surveillance against the Green and Fine families however, is not for the purpose of

apprehending Gil Green and Fred Fine.

The technique being used here clearly resembles Hitler's notorious method of taking hostages. The Hitler terror was not confined merely to his political opponents but to their families, their "blood relations," no matter how far removed.

THE FULL STORY of the FBI terror against the Green and Fine families contains a lengthening series of the most cruel and gross violation of civil liberties, the deliberate and methodical denial of the rights of these women and children to live normal lives.

The bill of particulars—to be detailed in this series of articles—includes the harassment of these families in scores of shocking forms, the thieving from them of personal effects, mementoes, keepsakes, etc., countless efforts to keep them from earning a livelihood, the systematic isolation of the adults from their friends and the children from their playmates.

IN ITS publicity material, the FBI represents itself as a "fact-finding agency," as a bureau which has only the function of investigating violators of certain sections of the federal law.

In his annual reports, Attorney General Howard J. McGrath, who is responsible for the activities of J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI, makes the claim that his department "has scrupulously avoided any act which might be construed as a deprivation of the civil rights of any citizen."

Try to match that up with what happened last week to Doris Fine, wife of Fred Fine and mother of their child, Larry.

LAST MONDAY, Doris Fine

answered an ad for a job in a Chicago plant. It was a routine ad for a wire and solderer, a job for which Doris Fine is qualified by experience.

The personnel manager was highly pleased with her application and told her to report for work on Wednesday.

But on Wednesday morning, something strange happened. An FBI man followed Mrs. Fine into the plant. The personnel manager suddenly changed his story.

"I am sorry, Mrs. Fine," he said, "the job is already taken."

Doris Fine then opened a copy of the morning paper and showed him that the ad was still running in the want ad columns. The embarrassed personnel manager couldn't explain that one. But Doris Fine did not get the job.

(To be continued next week)

Chicago's Foreign Born Hit by Wave of Deportation Arrests

CHICAGO.—Chicago's foreign born were hit this week with a series of the new attacks by the Department of Immigration which reopened some deportation cases dating back to the notorious Palmer Raids of 1920.

A 20-day stay of deportation was secured in the case of Refugio Martinez, 41, former packinghouse union leader. Martinez, who has a wife and two children, all American-born, narrowly escaped quick deportation after he was arrested on Oct. 22.

He was brought to his family handcuffed and told to say goodbye. However, speedy action by his attorney, Eugene Cotton, won him an opportunity to file an appeal.

MARTINEZ'S bail was raised from \$500 to \$2,000. He has been in this country since 1924, and was first arrested on deportation charges on April 24, 1941. On October 3, this year, Federal Judge William J. Campbell denied his appeal, which was based on the plea that the 1940 law under which he was tried was passed after the so-called "offense," membership in the Communist Party in 1932.

Judge Campbell granted him 30 days to file a petition before the U. S. Court of Appeals. But 20 days later, he was re-arrested for deportation.

THE MIDWEST COMMITTEE for the Protection of Foreign Born this week revealed that the U. S. Immigration Department is trying

to force the deportation of at least five persons who were rounded up during the infamous Palmer raids following World War I.

While these men were ordered deported at the time, these orders were not enforced when the hysteria of the period subsided. Now, 31 years later, the government is trying to re-activate these deportation orders.

Stephen Wasilowski and four others have been given six months to get out of the country. In the interim, they are required to have a government-approved "sponsor" keep track of their whereabouts constantly.

ALL FIVE are from Eastern Europe. When they declared that they may not be accepted in the countries of their birth, immigration authorities suggested that they may be detained here in concentration camps.

Meanwhile, Joseph Weber, 47, outstanding labor leader, was ordered to appear in Washington on Nov. 14 for oral hearing on his case. Weber, who was ordered deported last May 10, has lived in the U. S. since he was nine years old.

ORAL HEARINGS in Washington were also being held this week in the case of Fred Lichota, 55 and Agness Deikus, 64, who is a grandmother.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A House subcommittee investigating corruption in tax collecting has disclosed it is checking the income tax returns of Assistant Attorney General T. Lamar Caudle for the past "seven or eight years." The disclosure was made by Adrian W. L'wind, counsel of a House Ways and Means subcommittee, as Caudle was summoned behind closed doors for further questioning on his business transactions. Caudle, former U.S. Attorney in the western district of North Carolina, has been head of the Justice Department's tax division since 1947.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo.), called for the resignation of Caudle and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. He said he will demand McGrath's "impeachment" when Congress meets in January, on the ground that McGrath "condoned Caudle's activities."

in the federal penitentiary Terre Haute, Indiana since last May 25.

One of the deportees arrested here on Oct. 22 was Leo Pruske, one of the editors of the progressive Lithuanian paper, *Vilnis*. Another editor of *Vilnis*, Vincent Andrusis, is also awaiting action from Washington on a deportation hearing.

MOSES REZNIKOFF, Chicago editor of *Jewish Daily Morning Freiheit*, is also currently awaiting Washington action on his deportation case.

Meanwhile, immigration authorities this week completed their hearing in the case of Peter Kushnir, 64, a construction worker who has lived in the U. S. for 44 years.

A former Canadian, Albert DeRosiers, has also been arrested and ordered deported from the U. S., where he has lived since 1933.

SPEEDUP BRINGS 4-TO-1 VOTE FOR ELECTROMOTIVE STRIKE

CHICAGO.—International officers of the CIO United Auto Workers were asked this week to approve strike action at the two GM Electromotive plants here, following an overwhelming strike vote by 10,000 workers.

UAW Local 719 voted by a four to one margin for a walkout over speed-up in the Electromotive plants. The immediate issue involves 19 fitters who were downgraded after welders were compelled to do their work in addition to their own.

Clarence Bock, right-wing president of the local, charged that the

grievance over the fitters and welders was part of a pattern of speedup throughout the plant.

The strike ballot was taken at a membership meeting of the local Sunday. Members of the local subjected the leadership to sharp criticism.

The right-wing local leaders appealed for unity on this issue. In response, left-wingers and progressives announced their full support in view of the crucial nature of the fight against speedup at Electromotive, while making it clear that they were critical of the past failures of the leadership.

**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

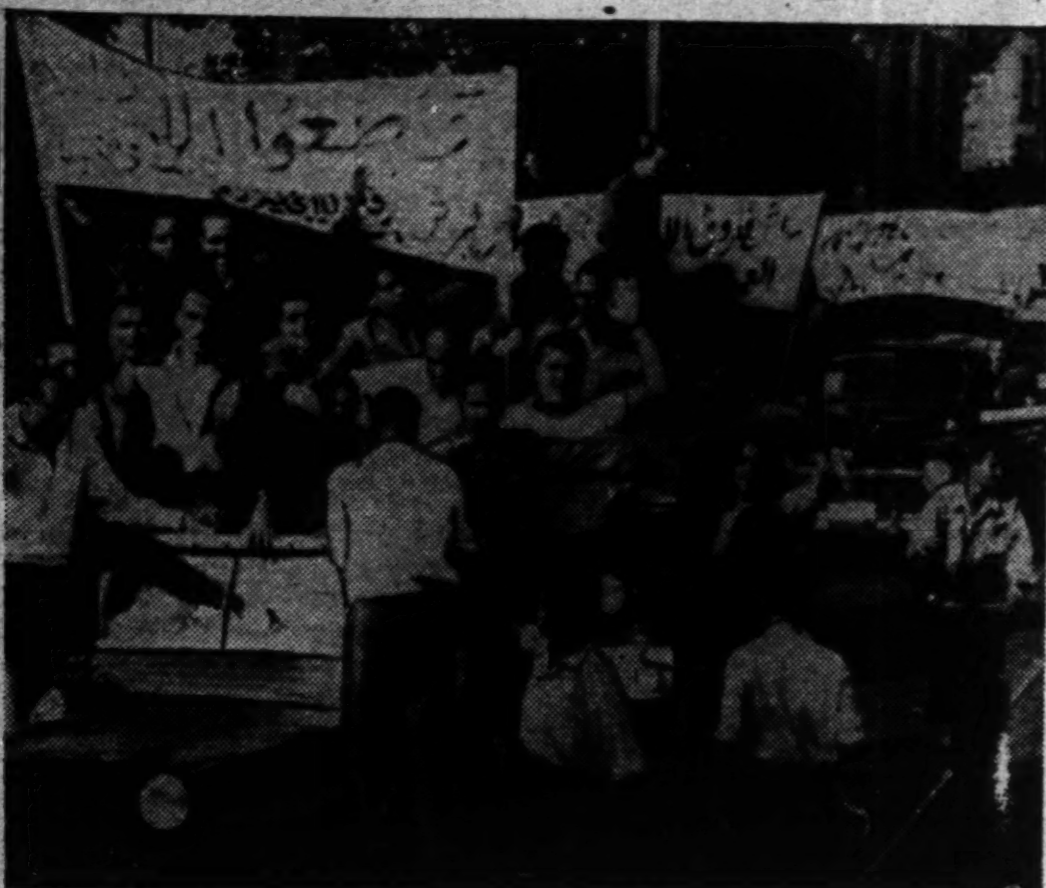
The Worker

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New Yorkers Again Vote Against the Machine Bosses

— See Page 4 —



DEMONSTRATING AGAINST IMPERIALISM. Egyptians are shown parading in the streets of Cairo. Their signs call for a boycott, saying that money spent for British goods is "a bullet in the heart of an Egyptian."

The Worker Fund Drive Gets Rolling

— See Page 3 —

WORLD PEACE DEMANDS DOMINATE UN SESSION

Americans Want End to War In Korea, Gallup Poll Shows

— See Story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —

Dock Pickets Block Ryan's Scab Maneuvers

By ART SHIELDS

LONGSHOREMEN, who have tied up the ports of New York and Boston for nearly a month, were still smashing "King" Joe Ryan's strikebreaking attempts last week.

The strikers need more relief food, however.

The high point of the rank and file offensive against Ryan came when 1,600 massed pickets forced him to call off a scheduled "back to work" meeting near the Hudson River waterfront in Manhattan.

The "back to work" meeting was scheduled at St. Bernard's Parish School on W. 13th St. Ryan had predicted that longshoremen would crowd the meeting and vote to go back to work under the terms of his alleged "contract," which the shipowners have not yet signed.

When the meeting's 2 p.m. starting time neared the street was full of strikers. They packed this heavy trucking thoroughfare from curb to curb. But they had come to demonstrate against the meeting, not to attend it.

Many of the rank and file strik-

ers carried signs reading: "ILA Stands Firm Against Ryan's Goons," and "Ryan Has Sold Us Out to the Shipowners."

Not a single striker went into the meeting. And a leader of Ryan's I. A. District Council announced that the meeting had been called off.

Ryan complained to a state "fact-finding" committee on the strike later in the day that he would get more men back to work if the strikers would only quit picketing.

Ryan also whined to the "fact-finders" that former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party, was keeping men on strike by his effective speeches on Columbia St., Brooklyn.

Marcantonio replied that the committee should find the facts about the bribes that he charged the shipowners were giving the strikebreaking "King."

"I urge," wired Marcantonio to the committee, "that you investigate the tale that Joe Ryan, shipowner's stooge, gets. It might be

a good job to subpoena the books of the steamship companies as part of your investigation."

Ryan and the cops claim that 3,000 men out of the 30,000 longshoremen in the port of New York are now working.

This is a silly exaggeration. John J. Sampson, business agent of Ryan's own local, No. 791, who is one of the strike leaders, reports that only seven gangs are working at non-Army piers.

The slim number of working gangs fluctuates as pickets pull the men out again and Ryan's hoodlums, such as Anthony Anastasia, sneak a few men in again.

A few longshoremen have been terrorized by Anastasia into working. . . . This hoodlum's brother Albert was listed as an executioner for Murder, Inc. But most of the scabs are relatives of bosses, or others who do little work.

The strikers have been taking the offensive all week.

The big W. 13th St. picket demonstration followed an enthusiastic mass meeting of 2,500 strikers several days before. The strikers,

who jammed Prospect Hall in Brooklyn, voted not to return to work until they have a newly negotiated contract.

The vote was unanimous, and the result was received with deafening cheers.

The rank and file strikers who are officially supported by many big local unions, such as Ryan's own Local, 791, in the Chelsea dock area of Manhattan's west side and by big Brooklyn locals. They are formally demanding—

- A raise of 25 cents an hour—Ryan got 10 cents;

- A guarantee of 8 hours work when they are hired in the shape-up. Ryan got only 4 hours;

- Ten cents an hour more into the welfare fund. Ryan got only 1 1/4 cents.

- Real pensions, not the miserable \$35 promised under the Ryan plan.

- Pensions to be given men who work a minimum of 500 hours a year, not 800 as at present. . . . Most of the longshoremen get less than 800 hours work a year, and therefore are deprived of pensions

. . . Negro longshoremen average MUCH less than whites.

- No splitting of work gangs. The big need now is food. Food collections have increased in the last week, but the hunger of the strikers is also increasing.

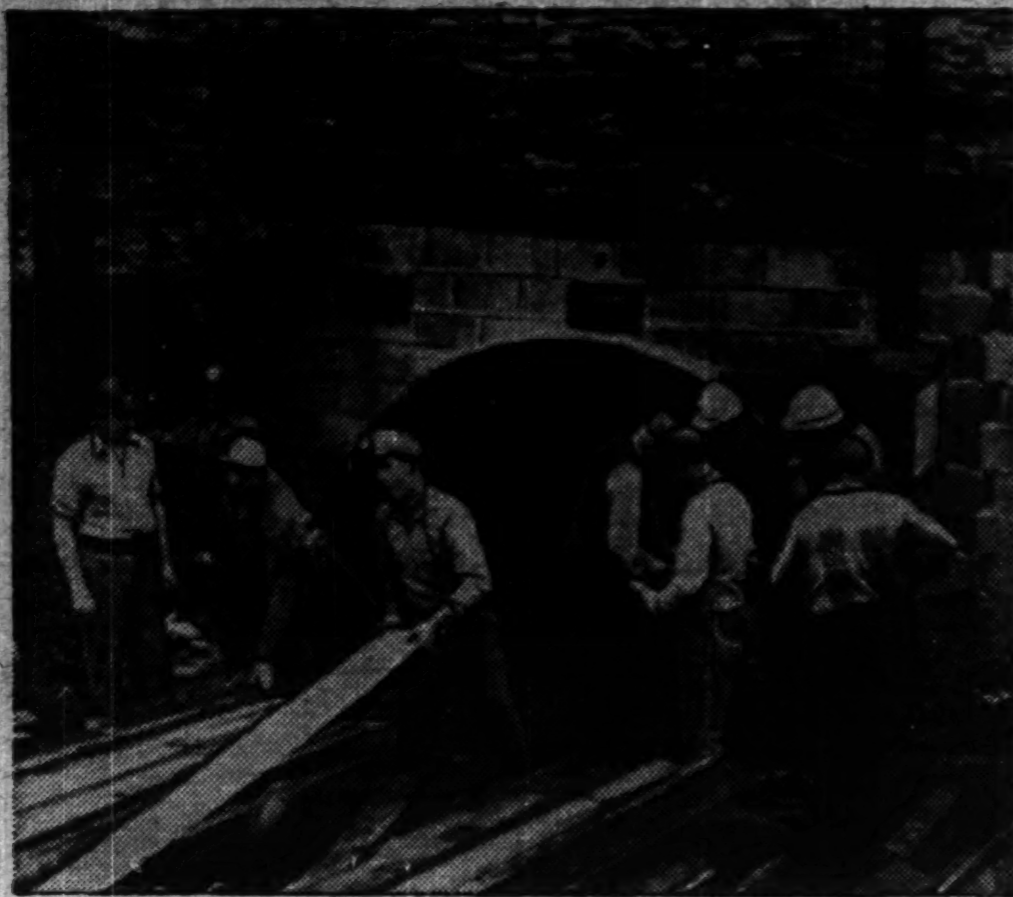
The public is sympathetic and ready to give food. Collectors for the American Labor Party and other groups find an eager response. Householders chip in cans of beans, loaves of bread, canned milk and many other staples. Merchants are also contributing. More volunteer food collectors are needed, however.

The strike has now reached the point where cargo congestion is causing huge losses to business. Many businessmen are pressing for a quick settlement.

The decision to settle the strike will not be made by the stevedoring companies, who belong to the New York Shipping Association, that make the dock contract deals.

The decision to settle will come from the giant shipping companies that control the stevedoring companies.

WHERE 12 DIED IN MINE BLAST



Rescue workers are shown outside the Truax-Traer coal mine at Kayford, West Virginia, where 12 miners died in a blast. Among the victims were a father and his son.

World's Peace Petitions

The World Peace Council, as of Oct. 15, has issued the following figures on collection of signatures for the five power pact petition. The figures total 562,083,383, a gain of over 125 million since Sept. 1.

At this rate, the figure as of today is expected to be over 600 million.

Albania	865,885
Algiers	100,000
Argentina	1,500,000
Australia	67,425
Austria	842,153
Belgium	387,500
Brazil	1,493,725
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,053,057
Colombia	10,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	786,778
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	124,724
Egypt	22,000
Finland	525,000
France	8,000,000
Germany	13,588,002
Great Britain	833,342
Guatemala	65,073
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,200,000
Indonesia	536,000
Iraq	12,000
Iran	1,920,000
Israel	201,337
Italy	14,353,842
Japan	5,693,301
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	170,000
Mexico	160,000
Mongolia	633,877
Nederland	282,532
New Zealand	10,000
Norway	40,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Spain	350,000
Sweden	248,580
Switzerland	50,000
Swria	205,000
Thailand	152,531
Trans Jordan	12,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	100,000
Union of S. Africa	5,000
Uruguay	215,000
USSR	98,729,946
Venezuela	36,000
Viet Nam	6,362,057

UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSEL (ALN).—There are 92,000 unemployed workers in Western Flanders and unemployment is spreading through the rest of the country, it was reported here. In the district of Dixmude, 44.4 percent of all the working people are jobless. Hardest hit is the textile industry, and there are almost daily layoffs in the mills at Courtrai, Mouscron and Roulers.

Unionists Will Honor DuBois

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois yesterday said it expected hundred of unionists to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the dinner Nov. 16 in the Green Room at 13 Astor Pl.

Among the sponsors are Ben Gold, Fur Workers president; Russ Nixon, United Electrical Workers; Daniel Benjamin, Dining Car Workers Union; Clifford Cameron, Local 475 UE; William Hood, CIO Ford Local 600; and Arthur Osman and David Livingston of District 65.

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 17 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote Truman

urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing all he could to end the war."

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

Assassin's Bullet Fells CP Leader



RUDOLFO GHIOLDI, (above)

Communist candidate for President of Argentina and editor of the Communist newspaper La Hora, was shot by an assassin as he was making an election speech in a city 300 miles from Buenos Aires.

A follower of President Peron, the Argentine dictator, fired the slug, which was still lodged in the Communist candidate's lung at latest reports. Ghioldi is getting bad treatment. The Peron Government refuses to let him be transported to a Buenos Aires hospital by airplane. Instead he was taken down the La Plata River on a slow barge.

The Communist Party has been showing increased strength in Argentina despite intensive persecution.

Youth Seek Quarter Million Signatures to World Friendship Book

A campaign for signatures and individual statements for a Friendship Book declaring that "We, the youth of our nation, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures," and calling upon the Big Five Powers to "meet and negotiate . . . a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations," has been launched by the American Youth Peace Crusade, it was announced this week by Douglas Glasgow, the Youth Crusade's National Director.

Glasgow said that the first returns in the campaign for a quarter million signatures revealed the deep and universal desire for peace among all young people.

A number of special cultural and sport events in various parts of the country as part of the signature campaign will be announced shortly.

The declaration of the Friendship Book follows:

"We, the youth of our Na-

tion, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures.

"We believe it is wrong to fight and kill our brothers in other lands, with whom it is our deepest desire to establish ever stronger bonds of friendship. We feel that differences among us need not be barriers to mutual understanding and peaceful relationship.

"We want an immediate end to the killing in Korea, a cease fire negotiated at once as the

most important initial step towards world peace.

"We young people, irrespective of our views as to the reasons for the danger of war, sign this Book for Friendship and Peace through which—

"We call upon the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Chinese People's Republic, and France to meet and negotiate until they reach a peaceful settlement of differences, a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations."

Ask Canada Ban Collier War-on-Russia Edition

TORONTO, Canada.—A request the government ban the distribution of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine was addressed to the Prime Minister by Mary Jennison, executive secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress. In her letter to St. Laurent, Miss

Jennison described the contents of the American magazine as being "the most inflammatory document yet produced in America."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable," writes Miss Jennison. "We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada."

Following is the text of the letter:

"Together with thousands of Canadians, you must deplore the contents of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine. Every Canadian reader will rightly interpret this United States magazine's preview of 'Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-60' as implicit acceptance that World War III is inevitable. As part of their insidious provocation, the editors have implicated other countries as assisting in this project. They claim to have consulted high-level Washington officials.

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable. We ask you to give that

belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada. Such action will be supported by all the people of Canada who desire an easing of the tensions that promote war and who believe peace can be achieved through negotiations. "Such action on your part will be consistent with the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights which forbids the dissemination of war propaganda.

"Above all, the banning by the Canadian government of the most inflammatory document yet produced in the United States will give clear indication to every country that Canada is intent on the preservation of world peace.

"In view of the implied suggestion that Canadians may be among those consulted by the editors of the magazine in question, we would earnestly ask you to issue a denial that Canadian officials have been in any way implicated."

Mrs. Libbie C. Park, executive secretary of the Toronto Peace Council wired St. Laurent:

"The Toronto Peace Council, speaking in the name of 60,000 Toronto citizens who have already signed the petition asking the

government of Canada to declare itself for immediate negotiations between the big five powers to draw up a pact of peace, urges immediate action by the government of Canada to prohibit further distribution or sale in Canada of Collier's for Oct. 27 on grounds that the U.S.-printed magazine which is wholly devoted to survey of imaginary war between the U.S. and USSR, in 1952, accepts the idea of the inevitability of war, denies the possibility of peace through negotiations, and contributes to further development of war psychology in Canada.

"The magazine degrades the ideals of UN by portraying U. S. soldiers in guise of UN forces occupying the capital of a member state of the United Nations. Whole issue of magazine violates UN General Assembly resolution of

Nov. 3, 1947, against war propaganda. To ban import and sale of this dangerous war-inciting material would be a significant step by the Canadian government to promote friendly relations among nations based on purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

Poland Opens 2 New Schools

WARSAW (Telepress)

Two new state maritime schools were opened in Poland at the beginning of the new school year: a college for deck-officers in Szczecin and a college for ship engineers in Gdynia. Both schools have five-year courses and the graduates obtain the degree of Ships Engineers or Mates. After a five-month practical course the graduates are promoted to the rank of officer of the Polish merchant marine.

A four-year school for seafishermen has also been opened in Gdynia. A new school for freight traffic clerks in Szczecin has also opened.

A WEAPON FOR PEACE

The Worker next week will contain a special four-page supplement devoted to the fight for peaceful relations with the USSR and its meaning for Americans.

You can get special bundle orders of the entire paper, as well as bulk orders for the supplement alone. Price of the supplement will be \$3.50 per thousand. Get your orders in by next Wednesday morning.

Rally Thursday To Mark Soviet Anniversary

SOVIET AMBASSADOR Alexander S. Panyushkin will greet a meeting here next Thursday night at the Riverside Plaza Hotel in observance of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Union and the 18th anniversary of the establishing of diplomatic relations between this country and the United States.

The rally, an annual event held under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, will also hear Dr. Corliss Lamont, Paul Robeson, Jessica Smith, editor of New World Review, and Leon Straus, executive secretary of the Joint Board of the Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Union. Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, an officer of the National Council, will preside.

The Jewish People's Chorus will sing.

Tickets are 75 cents and \$1.

Shopper's Guide

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New Yorkers Again Vote Against Bosses

(Continued From Page 4)

tion despite unprecedented handicaps, but its two Negro candidates—Jacques Isler, for State Supreme Court in Manhattan and the Bronx, and Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, for Queens Borough President—ran ahead of the ticket.

Isler received 35,267 votes in Manhattan to the ALP ticket's 29,811, and in the Bronx the Negro candidate obtained 27,535 to the ALP ticket's 25,630. In Queens Mulzac received 13,426 votes and the ALP ticket 13,061. Highly significant was the strong Harlem response to Isler's campaign. In the 11, 12 and 13 Assembly Districts in Harlem, the Negro attorney received 2,091, 2845 and 2212 votes, respectively. This was 858 votes ahead of the ticket in the 11, 1,150 in the 12, and 689-votes more than the ALP ticket received in the 13th Assembly District.

The ALP nominations and campaigns for Isler and Mulzac—the only two Negro candidates in the entire field—spurred the struggle for full Negro equality and representation in the State Supreme Court, on the Board of Estimate and in every phase of political life.

Irving H. Saypol, the vindictive, anti-Semitic nominee of Democrats and Republicans against Isler, whose sordid record as U. S. Attorney revolted New Yorkers, made a comparatively poor showing. Though assured of victory because of his dual endorsement, Saypol ran far behind the combined Democratic and Republican totals in Manhattan and the Bronx. He received 276,359 votes and in the 11, 12 and 13 Assembly Districts in Harlem his margin over Isler was actually a strong rebuff by the Negro people.

In the 11, the combined Sharkey-Latham vote was 7,473 while Saypol got only 6,041; in the 12 A.D. the two-party machine re-

ceived 15,590 and Saypol 12,497; and in the 13 A.D., the bipartisan vote was 10,432 to Saypol's 8,222. A comparison of this witchhunter's totals with Isler's vote in the key Harlem areas lends weight to arguments that only the twin-nominations saved Saypol from defeat.

In virtually every Manhattan and Bronx district the result was the same, with Saypol far behind the rest of the bipartisan ticket.

In addition to the Halley and McAvoy votes, showing disgust with the major parties, the view of commentators was that the break-away trends were manifest in two other factors. One was the large drop in registration, the lowest enrollment since 1943. The other was the stay-away from the polls. Though 1,918,541 persons registered, in itself a drop of 7 percent from the last comparative off-year election, only 1,690,734 actually voted.

Undoubtedly, the Halley victory was prompted mainly by the anger of the people against the crime and Costelloism of Tammany and the Dewey machines.

Halley also came out against a fare rise, against another sales tax boost and for a fight to increase state aid to the city. The voters saw him as an alternative to the corrupt political bosses.

Halley's victory unquestionably strengthens the hand of the Liberal Partys the Dubinsky-Rose-Berle leadership.

It is significant that Halley did virtually no red-baiting during his campaign, despite pressure from his Social-Democratic strategists.

The Labor Party's struggle on principled issues—peace, Negro rights, rent and price control, cost of living rollbacks, against the Smith Act, for a truce in Korea, etc.—not only maintained the party's basic influence but even strengthened it. As the months roll by and Halley faces the inevitable dilemma of keeping his campaign pledges while satisfying the big party bosses, the coalition program will accelerate a more conscious, more alert and more decisive peace and democracy ticket for the 1952 and 1953 elections.

The key task among progressives now is to develop united action among the very voters who swept Halley into office and on issues which moved them to support him. Such a united program will demand of Halley that he fight the sales tax, the impending 15 cent fare, that he fight for increased civil service salaries, that he attack the Ryan-racketeer grip on the longshoremen and give support to their dock strike, and that he lead the fight for revision of Dewey's fiscal policies against New York City.

As for Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic candidate, who lost every borough and received 493,666 votes, he returns to his Majority leadership in the Council and gives up his \$25,000 a year post as Acting President of the Council. Rep. Henry J. Latham, Republican, who took Queens and Richmond, received 435,744, the closest a Republican candidate has ever come to the Democratic totals since LaGuardia.

The Queens Borough Presidency was won by James A. Lundy, Republican, with 152,058 votes over Rep. James J. Delaney's 140,

218. The defeat of Delaney was a blow to the Democratic machine of James A. Roe. The Liberal "No Boss" candidate Anthony M. Livoti was third with 68,170.

In Richmond Sidney O. Simonson, an insurgent Republican, won a landslide victory for District Attorney over Herman Methfessel, Democratic DA exposed in recent crime inquiries for failing to act against notorious racketeers and linked to the De Brizi dock gang.

Upstate, four cities where officials were allegedly connected with gambling interests, ousted the incumbent administrations. Two other cities narrowed the margin between the political machines and the opposition.

Republicans were beaten by Democrats in Ogdensburg and Glens Falls and in Schenectady and Port Jervis, Republicans trounced the Democrats.

In Buffalo where a grand jury has been probing pinball operations the City Council passed from Democrats to Republicans.

This Bazaar Has Everything!

THERE'S NEVER been a bazaar like it.

Judging from the variety, quality and prices of the merchandise being readied for the Annual Labor Bazaar this December, public demand will probably insist that the sponsors make it a semi-annual or even a monthly affair. The enthusiasm and support from workers, businessmen and merchants in supplying the Bazaar with low-priced quality goods is unprecedented.

A visit to the Bazaar headquarters revealed that:

- A group of cloakmakers have set up a shop to produce more than 150 fine coats.

- Dressmakers have pledged a minimum of 1,000 latest style dresses at below cost.

- Local 23, ILGWU skirtmakers are making over 100 skirts.

- Five dozen magnificently upholstered armchairs, scores of kitchen sets, lamps, draperies and bedding are being produced by the CIO furniture workers.

- Members of Local 65 have drawn up a quota for dolls, sleds, trains, bikes, games—even yo yos.

- Textiles, stormcoats, raincoats, millinery (35 dozen fashion hats, too), knick-knacks, slacks, men's suits, the list is endless.

From Illinois—pottery; from Chicago—leather goods; from Minnesota—children's wear; from New Jersey—eggs and poultry; from Gloversville—gloves; from Philadelphia—meat; from Boston—furniture. From coast to coast the merchandise is coming to New York City bazaar warehouses in a steady flow.

Prints, reproductions of famous pictures, etchings, woodcuts, jewelry, shoes, cakes and pies—name it, the Bazaar has it.

Proceeds of the bazaar to be held at the St. Nicholas Arena, Manhattan, Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16, will go to fight Jim Crow, anti-Semitism and all forms of discrimination.

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CIO PARLEY

(Continued From Page 4)

thing, Philip Murray has learned, the steel workers in the shops are not in a mood to take.

On foreign policy the CIO's leadership showed no progress over the past three conventions. The resolutions rubber stamped by the delegates, all of them top executives of their respective unions, gave full endorsement to the war policy of the Truman administration and even charged that the industrialists are not pushing the war drive hard enough.

An omnibus resolution on civil rights approved by the convention, calls for the issuance "at once" by the President of an FEPC Executive Order barring discrimination in employment. It calls for the setting up of a Human Rights Committee in each CIO affiliate to strive for an FEP clause in the wage contracts, passage of an FEPC Law by Congress and enactment of civil rights legislation in the states.

ON TAFT-HARTLEY, the convention noted that in the four years since the law went into effect, "organization of the unorganized has been brought to a virtual standstill." Rejecting the line of "peaceful" amendment of the law, the convention called for repeal without compromise on the issue.

The convention gave perfunctory approval to some two score other resolutions, substantially the same ones approved last year, embodying a welfare program. But no CIO leader took the trouble to explain how any of the program will mean more than the paper it is written upon, if all resources, as now, are going for war purposes.

The issue of Murray's effort to give up the CIO presidency was settled at least for this convention, with the creation of an executive vice-presidency to be filled by Allan S. Haywood, now organization director. Murray will be relieved of much routine and will devote main attention to his own steel union.

The 539 delegates represented 5,000,000 members according to the claim of James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO. At the same time Murray told the convention the CIO is at the highest point in membership in its history. Until the last convention the CIO has always insisted it had 6,000,000 members. As at the last convention, the number of Negro delegates in evidence was less than 10. There was very little discussion from the floor.

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Cops Contradict Each Other In Versions of Negro Slaying

TRENTON, N. J.—Trenton police gave contradictory stories this week of what happened the night Patrolman Ernest Kuti shot and killed Robert Kelly, a 26-year-old Negro veteran, but they stuck together on their version that Kuti shot in self-defense.

The cops were not on trial—they were witnesses at a police court hearing before Magistrate Albert Cooper. Charged with "disorderly conduct" are Kelly's mother, Mrs. Cora Lee Kelly, who was bludgeoned and hospitalized the night her son was slain; Kelly's two brothers Charles and Fred and three others at the scene that August night, Miss Willa Mae Wicker, Lawrence Williams and Robert Cruse, Exalted Ruler of the Pride of Trenton Lodge of the Elks.

Cooper twice refused to hold Kuti and the other cops involved in the brutal attack for Grand Jury action.

Defending the Kelly family, former city judge George Pellettieri was barred from making any reference to the police slugging of Mrs. Kelly in Mercer Hospital, where she was taken after the shooting. Pellettieri defended three of the Trenton Six.

On cross-examination one cop, Patrolman Charles Prihoda, admitted he saw the slain man running down the street with Kuti after him, and that moments later he heard three shots within four seconds.

Kuti insisted he shot "in self-defense."

Prihoda said Mrs. Kelly and Miss Wickers were arrested after

they protested the arrest of Williams. He said they cursed and that "they said we never give anyone a chance—that the only reason the man was being locked up was because he was colored."

After Kelly was shot, Prihoda said, Mrs. Kelly fell kneeling across her son's body, sobbing and screaming.

"She was creating a disturbance," the cop said. "She had blood on her arms, making it difficult to hold her."

Other cops upheld the official version of what they called a "riot"; that there were 30 to 40 people standing around "refusing to move," that police "received many blows," and that Kelly allegedly handed Kuti a knife after he was shot.

Meanwhile, many groups have joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in their charge that this was "a plain case of murder."

Protest petitions to Gov. Driscoll were issued by District 4, United Electrical Workers, the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, and a local group, formed during the Trenton Six trial, the Mutual Defense Committee. The CIO News, official paper of the N. J. CIO, carried a full story. The American Jewish Congress, Stephen Wise Chapter in Newark, condemned Trenton police for "flagrant and contemptuous disregard for the rights and privileges of Negro citizens."

In Paris, the newspaper "Droit et Liberté" reprinted in full the Compass' editorial on the Kelly case, headed "Gestapo in Blue."

MINISTER ASKS GRAND JURY PROBE HAZARDS OF SLUMS

NEWARK.—Rev. G. B. Letsinger, pastor of the Holy Hour Church, has demanded Grand Jury investigation of collusion between landlords and public officials to violate the Newark fire and safety codes in the Third Ward Negro community.

The minister's warning that "if something is not done and done very soon many lives may be lost" came after a raging fire destroyed a typical wooden tenement at 282 Broome St. The 22 tenants crowded into the ramshackle structure escaped unharmed only because a neighbor chanced to see the blaze as it was starting.

Public Affairs Director Moran revealed that a staggering total of 32,000 code violations have been uncovered in a 350 square block area of the Third Ward. These systematic violations, plus incredible overcrowding and notoriously low assessments, make this area the most profitable in the city to real estate interests.

Moran, who has prosecuted only 549 landlords in an 18-month

period, admitted that his present program will take four years to complete, even if it is "not impeded by obstructive tactics on the part of unscrupulous landlords or real estate operators."

The urgency of Rev. Letsinger's demand for immediate action was underlined by community leaders' reminders that cold weather is again bringing the hazard of oil stoves in the area. These oil stoves have taken scores of lives in recent years.

The landlords' fraudulent claim that breaking up the ghetto slums is impossible because "there would be trouble" if white and Negro families live in the same neighborhoods was further exploded by a Newark Housing Authority report that the policy of integration of Negro and white tenants in eight public housing projects has proved a complete success.

Such integration, required by state law, has still not been undertaken in any city in the state other than Newark.

Protests Continue Against Truman's Vatican Policies

The wave of protest continues to grow against President Truman's nomination of Gen. Mark Clark as Ambassador to the Vatican.

Mort Bloom, state director of the N. J. Progressive Party, pointed out that "the Administration which hastened to recognize one-sixth of a mile (the area of the Vatican 'state') continues to refuse to recognize one-sixth of the world governed by the Peoples Republic of China."

"It can only harm the cause of peace," he continued, "to establish diplomatic relations for the avowed purpose of securing 'intelligence reports' rather than for furthering friendly relations between nations." The Progressive leader also noted that "the military and political alliance with Franco is being bolstered by this tie with the diplomatic force which has heretofore been Franco's chief support in world affairs."

Scores more of Protestant leaders denounced the appointment. Seventeen ministers from Baptist, Methodist, Reformed and Presbyterian congregations jointly signed a letter to the "Flemington Democrat" protesting the move.

Several speakers appearing before the 122nd state Baptist Convention flayed the Vatican appointment. Rev. Dr. Halford Luccock of Yale Divinity School charged that Truman's action showed that "his eye was clearly fixed on the next election." Paul Blanshard, author, suggested that a choice must be made: "If it is only a church, we are discriminating against every other church in America by recognizing it. If it is recognized as a foreign government, its bishops in this country must register as agents of a foreign power."

NEW JERSEY LABOR BRIEFS SEEK DOCK WRIT

The first legal attempt to break the longshore strike came as 19 shipping and stevedoring firms obtained a court order from Judge Thomas J. Stanton requiring five ILA locals to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to ban picketing on Jersey piers. On the basis of "King" Joe Ryan's phony agreement, the bosses' petition claimed the strike was "illegal" and the pickets "without jurisdiction."

Meanwhile, H. Norman Schwarzkopf, about whose recent anti-labor exploits with the Iranian army the press was strangely silent, began an investigation on Gov. Driscoll's order. Strikers quickly pointed out that the probe was launched only after their strike began, although racketeering, graft and gangsterism have been a scandal for years.

STRIKE DRUG FIRM

Members of Local 115, AFL Chemical Workers, walked off the job at the New York Quinine Co., Newark, after the company refused to fire non-union maintenance men. Some 150 building trades workers refused to cross the picketline.

INSURANCE AGENTS VOTE

Prudential agents, members of AFL Insurance Agents Union, voted to strike on Dec. 1 for higher pay.

REFER PAY DEMANDS

The demand for a 10 percent wage increase for white collar workers at Wright Aeronautical Corp., Paterson, was referred to the Wage Stabilization Board by Local 300, CIO United Auto Workers.

ASK SPECIAL SESSION

The State CIO Executive Board called on Gov. Driscoll to convene a special session of the Legislature to act on rent control, a \$1-an-hour minimum wage, equal pay for women, and increased unemployment benefits.

ASK WAGE RISE

Workers at Wanaque Reservoir demanded a 10-cent hourly wage increase, cost-of-living bonus, and more holiday pay, through the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, with which the Water Commission refuses to sign a contract.

WIN 13-CENT PACKAGE

A 13-cent-an-hour package wage increase and an FEPC contract clause were among benefits ratified by members of Local 407, United Electrical Workers, employed at the Scientific Glass Co., Bloomfield.

POTTERS GET INCREASE

Pottery workers in the state won a 3 percent pay raise in an agreement between the U.S. Pottery Association and the AFL Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Egg Farmers Fight Chain Store Gouge

LAKEWOOD.—Poultry farmers in the Central Jersey area were closing ranks to fight back efforts of big monopoly chainstores and wholesale egg dealers to cut the price paid the farmer for eggs. A mass meeting "for unity of all egg producers and their marketing organizations in Ocean and Monmouth counties" was held Thursday in the Palace Theater here.

The Committee for Unity in Egg Marketing, which called the rally, consists of Egg Local No. 1 of the Farmers Union Eastern Division, N. J. Federated Egg Producers Co-operative, Independent Egg Producers Co-operative and Toms River Egg Producers Co-operative.

The lower prices to the farmers do not result in any reduction in cost to the consumers. Last week when the farmer received 69 cents for large eggs, housewives in New York were paying 90 cents to 95 cents for the same grade. The big money interests in the egg market, like the monopolies in milk, meat and other farm products constantly seek to widen their own profit margin by beating down the farmer and boosting the cost to consumers.

Most Jerseyites Oppose Korea War

NEWARK.—More than half the people in New Jersey—56 percent—condemn the Korean killing as "utterly useless war," the Gallup Poll reported this week, on the eve of Armistice Day.

This tremendous surge toward peace was felt in a dozen ways throughout the state, as the politicians began their annual speeches over the dead of past wars.

People appeared on the street-corners of a score of cities, on Election Day, bringing "Peace Ballots" to the voters, to give them a chance to vote for real peace, with negotiations toward a Five Power peace pact.

In their churches, Jerseyans offered special prayers for peace. Rev. Willard Uphaus, a leader of the American Peace Crusade, wrote a Peace Prayer which was issued to many Jersey ministers for the Armistice Day weekend services.

A mother in North Arlington heard from her son in Korea, who was wounded three times since

March of this year. The last wound, Sgt. Robert Newman wrote, "was the best break of all...my war is over. I'll never see Korea again—I hope!"

Sgt. Newman's war is over—but the list of dead and injured was longer last week than any but one, since the Korean war started.

Rev. Uphaus' prayer said, "May we receive all overtures for peace with an open heart, and be prepared in patience and humility to sit at the council table and find a way to settle the differences between us..."

"May the glad day come soon, O God, when nations shall beat their tanks made for killing into tractors designed for cultivating the earth. Hasten the day when swift wings that now drop fire and desolation upon villages and upon innocent people, may instead fly foods, medicines and soul-healing messages of good-will. ... May it be said of us that we are blessed because we are numbered among the peace-makers in the world."

That Noise You Hear Is Some Of the Skeletons in the Closet

Big businessmen have their troubles too. They need to spend their spare time defending the American way of life from peace advocates and striking workers, but last week a few of them had to spend a few unpleasant hours in court.

Mort distressing was the conviction of the giant Western Union Telegraph company on charges of "maintaining a disorderly house where bookmaking and betting were allowed." Every child knows that the bookies couldn't last fifteen minutes without the cooperation of Western Union, but this test case was the first time it had been officially admitted. Western Union wasn't very worried about the \$1,000 fine, since the state had shown that the company handled some \$300,000 a year in bets from its small Bridgeton office alone. The company's hapless local agent faces a possible three-year sentence.

Society circles received another jolt when three Bergen County housing firms were charged with chiseling fabulous sums from war veterans for houses which were never built. Judge Alfred Modarelli charged the companies, Closter Village, Godfrey Estates and Lovel Building Company, with colluding \$900 to \$1,700 deposits from vets, and then declaring themselves bankrupt after using up the funds. The judge charged the owners, including municipal magistrate S. V. Stoldt, with dispensing \$1000 a week salaries, free cars and homes as bonuses, "rubber checks," juggled accounts and other irregularities.



The corporations' transactions are said to involve over \$10,000,000.

Another big business "first family" figured in the news when Carmen D'Agostino, wine manufacturer, was revealed to have financed a luxurious European vacation by a public official who did him a little "favor." The official, T. Lamar Caudle, head of the Justice Department tax division, gave some "friendly advice" which allowed the D'Agostino family to rake in \$96,000 deposited in Italian banks.

Meanwhile, great ammonia tears rolled down the cheeks of Blue Seal Chemical Co. officials, when they went to court to save \$350,000 damages asked by plumber Bernard Kieffer. It was all his fault, they pleaded.

Kieffer, a war veteran, was blinded and mutilated when a can of Blue Seal's solvent blew up in his face.

Congresswoman Admits World Sees U.S. as Imperialist Power

SEA GIRT.—"This great Republic of ours is in danger of being looked upon as the greatest imperialist nation in the world, the last thing the people of this nation want," a Republican Congresswoman warned here.

Mrs. Katherine St. George, of New York, speaking at what was to have been a routine candidates' luncheon, pointed to the conduct of the war in Korea as an indication of growing imperialism.

Some 700 women of the United Republican Women's Clubs listened as the Congresswoman declared that we should have a feeling of guilt at hearing the common phrase, "You never had it so good." Yes, she said, you never had

it 'so good' because your boys are dying in Korea."

She charged that the only solution found for unemployment since 1938 has been war. "We must find another solution to the world's ills than to kill and maim our youth," she said. Characterizing the recent tax bills as "disgraceful" she revealed that members of Congress were pressured to vote for them out of fear of being accused of jeopardizing the defense of the country.

These revelations, similar to those made by several other Congressmen recently, were interlarded with the usual partisan campaign statements. The speech was also broadcast over station WJLX.

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Trying to get strikebreakers to the piers, police form a solid line at Pier 90 in the New York dock strike.

Dock Pickets Block Ryan's Scab Maneuvers

By ART SHIELDS

LONGSHOREMEN, who have tied up the ports of New York and Boston for nearly a month, were still smashing "King" Joe Ryan's strikebreaking attempts last week.

The strikers need more relief food, however.

The high point of the rank and file offensive against Ryan came when 1,600 massed pickets forced him to call off a scheduled "back to work" meeting near the Hudson River waterfront in Manhattan.

The "back to work" meeting was scheduled at St. Bernard's Parish School on W. 13th St. Ryan had predicted that longshoremen would crowd the meeting and vote to go back to work under the terms of his alleged "contract," which the shipowners have not yet signed.

When the meeting's 2 p.m. starting time neared the street was full of strikers. They packed this heavy trucking thoroughfare from curb to curb. But they had come to demonstrate against the meeting, not to attend it.

Many of the rank and file strikers

carried signs reading: "ILA Stands Firm Against Ryan's Goons," and "Ryan Has Sold Us Out to the Shipowners."

Not a single striker went into the meeting. And a leader of Ryan's I. A. District Council announced that the meeting had been called off.

Ryan complained to a state "fact-finding" committee on the strike later in the day that he would get more men back to work if the strikers would only quit picketing.

Ryan also whined to the "fact-finders" that former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party, was keeping men on strike by his effective speeches on Columbia St., Brooklyn.

Marcantonio replied that the committee should find the facts about the bribes that he charged the shipowners were giving the strikebreaking "King."

"I urge," wired Marcantonio to the committee, "that you investigate the take that Joe Ryan, shipowners' stooge, gets. It might be

a good job to subpoena the books of the steamship companies as part of your investigation."

Ryan and the cops claim that 3,000 men out of the 30,000 longshoremen in the port of New York are now working.

This is a silly exaggeration. John J. Sampson, business agent of Ryan's own local, No. 791, who is one of the strike leaders, reports that only seven gangs are working at non-Army piers.

The slim number of working gangs fluctuates as pickets pull the men out again and Ryan's hoodlums, such as Anthony Anastasia, sneak a few men in again.

A few longshoremen have been terrorized by Anastasia into working. . . . This hoodlum's brother Albert was listed as an executioner for Murder, Inc. But most of the scabs are relatives of bosses, or others who do little work.

The strikers have been taking the offensive all week.

The big W. 13th St. picket demonstration followed an enthusiastic mass meeting of 2,500 strikers several days before. The strikers,

who jammed Prospect Hall in Brooklyn, voted not to return to work until they have a newly negotiated contract.

The vote was unanimous, and the result was received with deafening cheers.

The rank and file strikers who are officially supported by many big local unions, such as Ryan's own Local, 791, in the Chelsea dock area of Manhattan's west side and by big Brooklyn locals. They are formally demanding—

- A raise of 25 cents an hour—Ryan got 10 cents;

- A guarantee of 8 hours work when they are hired in the shape-up. Ryan got only 4 hours;

- Ten cents an hour more into the welfare fund. Ryan got only 1 1/4 cents.

- Real pensions, not the miserable \$35 promised under the Ryan plan.

- Pensions to be given men who work a minimum of 500 hours a year, not 800 as at present. . . . Most of the longshoremen get less than 800 hours work a year, and therefore are deprived of pensions

. . . Negro longshoremen average MUCH less than whites.

- No splitting of work gangs. The big need now is food. Food collections have increased in the last week, but the hunger of the strikers is also increasing.

The public is sympathetic and ready to give food. Collectors for the American Labor Party and other groups find an eager response. Householders chip in cans of beans, loaves of bread, canned milk and many other staples. Merchants are also contributing. More volunteer food collectors are needed, however.

The strike has now reached the point where cargo congestion is causing huge losses to business. Many businessmen are pressing for a quick settlement.

The decision to settle the strike will not be made by the stevedoring companies, who belong to the New York Shipping Association, that make the dock contract deals.

The decision to settle will come from the giant shipping companies that control the stevedoring companies.



DEMONSTRATING AGAINST IMPERIALISM, Egyptians are shown parading in the streets of Cairo. Their signs call for a boycott, saying that money spent for British goods is "a bullet in the heart of an Egyptian."

The Worker Fund Drive Gets Rolling

— See Page 3 —

WORLD PEACE DEMANDS DOMINATE UN SESSION

Americans Want End to War In Korea, Gallup Poll Shows

— See Story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —

ONCE AGAIN...



We in Illinois have a job to do.

It's as regular as Spring ploughing-
and just as important.

The bulk of the circulation of our
paper has to be renewed. New readers
have to be secured.

Without such a campaign the very
existence of the Illinois-DuSable Edi-
tion of The Worker is in danger.

That means the fight for peace is in
danger, as well as the struggles against
the wage-price squeeze, against the
witchhunt and the Cicero's, the fire-
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DEARER MEAT SEEN IN PRICE ROLIBACKS... NY TIMES HEADLINE

4 MILLION IN U.S. GOT NO SCHOOLING IN LAST YEAR

One quarter of the American children attending school last year received only a minimum schooling and 4,000,000 in the five-to-17 age group had no formal education at all, according to the annual report of Profession to the Public published by the National Education Association.

The same report called attention to the fact that 500,000 new elementary and secondary classrooms will be needed by 1960 and 84,000 during the

next three years. Some 80,000 elementary school teachers are needed this year but only 32,000 graduates of colleges and teacher training institutes planned to teach at the elementary level.

Commenting on these facts, Teachers Bulletin, organ of the National Teachers Division of the United Public Workers, notes: "Prospects for better education for American children are shrinking as government draws the economic noose tighter on non-military expenditures."

Venezuelans Critical of Oil Trusts' Role, Laud Iran for Nationalization of Industry

CARACAS, Venezuela. Emboldened by Iran's example, the Venezuelans are beginning to get tough about their oil.

The new trend was signaled by articles by El Universal, a leading Caracas daily, by Ezequiel Monsalve Casado. As Dr. Monsalve is professor of mining and petroleum law in the University of Caracas and was ambassador in 1949 on a special mission to Iran, Iraq and other Middle Eastern oil countries, his articles created a sensation in Venezuela. The more so as the military dictatorship permits nothing to be published on such an important subject as oil without its approval.

Dr. Monsalve not only applauded the Iranian nationalization of oil and denounced Anglo-Iranian Oil for leaving a wake of poverty, misery and ignorance, but added that Iran's example holds "profound suggestions and important analogies" for Venezuela. He referred to Anthony Eden, new British foreign minister, as that "haughty imperialist."

With Iranian oil out of the world market, Venezuela has become the most strategically located source of oil for the western nations, Dr. Monsalve contends. That means that the Caribbean nation now holds the whip hand, is the "David" of the oil world, and should seek "justice" in the sale of its enormously valuable product.

The El Universal articles contend that Uncle Sam is mulcting Venezuela of 10½-21-cent on every barrel of Venezuelan oil. This is the tariff duty, which the oil companies deduct from the price on which royalties are paid Venezuela.

The oil companies are charged with abrogating in 1949 the agreement governing the calculation of the price of Lake Maracaibo oil, on which royalties are figured. Negotiations have been dragging on ever since for a new agreement, and in the meantime Venezuela is mulcted of millions of dollars, Dr. Monsalve charged.

Third, and most important, he

denounces the practice of Standard of New Jersey and Shell in refining most of Venezuela's crude in the nearby Dutch islands of Aruba and Curacao. He demands that his country take steps to see that Venezuelan oil is refined in Venezuela, thus affording more work for his countrymen and greater revenues for his nation.

"We have nothing to add about Aruba and Curacao," he concludes, "except that they are remnants of colonial empires which corresponded to historical epochs now outdated in the development of mankind."

Dr. Monsalve was especially critical of vice-president Joseph E. Pogue of Chase National Bank, the

Rockefeller-Standard Oil bank. Pogue came to Venezuela in 1949 and warned that country that its costs must be lowered if it were to continue to compete with the Middle East. Dr. Monsalve said his solution was typical of the advice handed out by exploiting oil companies.

He denounced Pogue's proposal that Venezuelan labor standards be depressed to Oriental levels, instead of the oil companies raising the level of wages and social conditions in the Middle Eastern countries. Iran's action in nationalizing oil, he points out, is a direct consequence of the shortsightedness of the international oil monopoly.

West Coast Dock Union Maps Fight on Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The National Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has recommended strike action if necessary to break through the wage freeze and secure its agreements. The board declared that it would "join all other labor bodies who will work with us at the national or local level to organize a national campaign to resist the wage freeze and wage cut program of the WSB."

It called upon all labor representatives to resign from the national and regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, gave a complete report on recent sugar and pineapple negotiations in Hawaii, in which the union emerged victorious.

John Pastorino, secretary of Fishermen's Local 36, and Jeff Kibre, secretary of the fishery division of the ILWU, reported to the Board on the phenomenal sale of albacore tuna which resulted from the refusal of American canneries to buy the fish at a decent price. They said that the Japanese peace treaty, which allows Japanese tuna into the country duty free, benefits neither Japanese or American fishermen.

They reported that a tariff upon the fish would not be the answer to the problem since it would only further impoverish Japanese fishermen who receive a wage of about \$40 a month. They declared that the Japanese fishing industry is owned by American interests, which exploit the Japanese workers, and said that the purposes behind the peace treaty were to build up dollar credits in Japan at the expense of American and Japanese workers.

The Board voted full support to the efforts of the fishermen.

Prosecution of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in a tax case was branded by the Board as "vindictive, stemming directly from the fact that these two attorneys were friendly to and willing to use their talents to defend labor."

Hallinan and MacInnis were attorneys for ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice-president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, a member of the executive board of the union. Hallinan has been freed by a directed verdict, but MacInnis is still on trial.

The Board went on record on behalf of John Fougere, a member of Local 8, the Portland Longshore local of the union, who has been arrested for deportation. Noting the past persecution of Fougere,

who has been an effective and militant leader of the union, the Board declared that the persecution is being resumed to "silence all aliens in the ranks of labor."

In support of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, indicted on Smith Act charges, the Board approved the language proposed by the three Hawaiian locals which concluded: "We will not be silenced. We refuse to be frightened. We shall fight these phony charges, which are based on the testimony of liars, finks and stoolpigeons. We pledge ourselves to an unremitting fight in defense of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to every American citizen. We pledge our full support in the defense of our fellow worker and leader, Jack W. Hall."

ROSENBERGS FILE APPEAL FROM DEATH SENTENCE

An appeal from the frameup conviction, for alleged "espionage," of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was filed Monday in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The government has two months in which to reply to the brief. The brief submitted by Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, branded the death sentence on the couple, parents of two children, as cruel and unusual punishment. It termed the sentence a "political bludgeon" which "offends the primal purpose and letter of the 8th Amendment" and a "punishment for political non-conformity." The appeal declared that the conduct of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman deprived the defendants of a fair trial.

The Rosenbergs were indicted on Jan. 31, 1951, and tried from March 6 to 29 on a charge of having conspired to transmit "information" to the Soviet Union during a period in which, partly at least, the U.S. and USSR were allies in war against the fascist axis.

The brief cites the court's codling and prompting of prosecution witnesses, and the "animosity, disbelief and hostility" toward the

defendants, so that "at times it was difficult to differentiate between the U. S. Attorney (then Irving H. Saypol) and the trial judge. . . ." The death sentence, the brief said, "was merely the unabashed animus which governed conduct during the trial and was dramatic confirmation . . . of the court's hostility to the defendants."

Elsewhere, the defense appeal charged that the prosecution countenanced the perjury of David Greenglass, chief government witness, concerning the circumstances of his arrest. The appeal branded as a hoax the testimony for the prosecution of Elizabeth Bentley, anti-Communist careerist.

Bloch, in making the defense brief available to the press, reported that the "morale of the Rosenbergs has never been higher." He referred particularly to their learning of newspaper articles which, for the first time, presented their case to the public in a favorable light, and the sympathetic public response which followed.

Prague Workers Hit Indictment Of Trachtenberg

Workers of the large Czech publishing house "Orbis" have petitioned the U. S. Government to drop of the frameup Smith Act charges against Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers of New York.

A full meeting of all Orbis workers, held at Prague last month, heard a report on the persecution of the American publisher, and voted to dispatch a demand to Washington that Trachtenberg be freed. (Trachtenberg is one of the 17 N. Y. victims of Smith Act indictments).

The resolution, signed by the Factory Councils of Orbis Publishers, says:

"Our workers are unable to explain the disturbing fact that at a time when the Nazi war criminals Halder, Speidel, Papen, Schacht and others are at liberty and again besmirching the relations between nations, this man whose long life has been consecrated to peace and the co-existence of differing social systems should be imprisoned."

"Therefore, in the name of all the workers in our publishing plants, who are at one with the workers in Czechoslovakia and with all progressives and peace-loving people throughout the world, we demand that the U. S. government stop this extraordinary persecution of Alexander Trachtenberg. Long live world peace!"



IN OIL RICH VENEZUELA, a pipe line is laid at the Joseph field. World oil trusts drain off the profits as they loot the country.

Protest Layoffs of 5,000 at Harvester

CHICAGO.—International Harvester plants are petitioning President Truman to restore steel allocations for farm equipment production. The Harvester company has already laid off 5,000 workers from most of its plants in the chain. The union, the UE Farm Equipment Workers, has announced that 1,709 have been laid off in the Chicago IHC plants and "there are more layoffs to come unless we get the steel we need."

Last week, a delegation was sent to Washington by the union representing the FE plants in the Harvester chain. Demands were made upon the various government agencies to increase the steel allocations.

"Defense agencies, after hearing our demands, promised us to reconsider the drastic cut in steel supplies suffered by the farm equipment industry," said Gerald Fielde, head of the union's Harvester Conference Board.

Fielde said that the union

has alerted all of its locals in the Midwest to visit their respective Congressmen demanding action.

Meanwhile, Joseph Habschmidt, West Pullman Local 107's president, has reported that "practically our whole shop has signed the petition to President Truman for more steel. We intend to visit every Congressman within reach to acquaint them with the problems of employment in our shop."

The union further announced that steel supplies allocated to farm equipment production have been cut from the 1949-50 rate of 690,000 tons to a quarter to only 526,000 tons for the first quarter of 1952.

"At this rate," Habschmidt said, "farm machines will be produced

at only 75 percent of 1949, although the Department of Agriculture has estimated farmers in 1952 will need 15 percent more machines and 20 percent more repair parts. Should we fail to supply our farmers with the tools they need, the whole country can look forward to serious food shortages, exorbitant prices, and an overall economic scarcity."

UNIONS RAP

MILITARY SERVICE

MELBOURNE (ALN). — The Australian Confederation of Trade Unions has asked the government to withdraw its proposal for introduction of compulsory military service and to call a national referendum on the issue.



SOMETHING NEW in tenant-landlord relations was won last week by 70 families at 2969 Vernon, who are members of the Chicago Tenants Action Council. A rent strike brought agreement from the landlord not only that he will refund overcharges and illegal payments but also that he will never raise the rent for any tenant as long as he remains in the building.

AN ORGANIZATION called the National Television Review Board issues a rated listing of TV programs classifying them as either "approved," "variable" or "objectionable." On this board are such people as Mrs. Clifton Utley, Dr. Preston Bradley, Dr. Louis Mann, Jesse Owens. Most of their ratings appear to be good. But will someone tell us why the vicious anti-Negro "Amos n' Andy" show is "recommended for children and family?"

WE WERE heartsick to learn of the arrest for deportation last week of 67-year-old Mrs. Marie Kratochvil, who has been in this country since 1906, has five American-born daughters, six grandchildren and one great grandchild. She is charged with having been a member of an organization which is one of "the precursors to the Communist Party," whatever that means.

THOSE who may have thought the Cecore cops were just lazy or inefficient in failing to disperse the racist mob at the Clark home know better now. Those cops knew just what to do when it came to tear-gassing and clubbing pickets and escorting strikebreakers into the Cicero plant of the Taylor Forge and Pipe Works. That strike of 1,900 employees is being run by an independent union of Negro and white workers that has a history of genuine militancy.

What's On?

FILMS by Film Forum of Chicago, "Academician Pavlov" and Chaplin's "Carmen." Friday, Nov. 16, 8:15 p.m. at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago, and Saturday, Nov. 17, 8:15 p.m. at Progressive Party Hall, 306 E. 43rd. Donation 60c.

CIRCLE Dec. 31, New Year's Eve on your calendar. The Civil Rights Congress will hold its holiday jamboree party on that night at the UE Hall, 37 South Ashland. It will be an event which you can't afford to miss.

BAZAAR and Festival, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 1-2, Benefit for prisoners' relief, aid to the families of political oppression. Two days of entertainment, prizes, films, bargain sales. Peoples Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago. Auspices: Civil Rights Congress.

THE U. OF CHICAGO Labor Youth League will present the Soviet film "Storm Over Asia" on Nov. 14 and 15, in Social Science 122, each evening with two performances, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Admission 42 cents.

PRE-THANKSGIVING House Party, Sat., Nov. 17, 9 p.m. at 107 W. Elm. Auspices 42nd Ward Progressive Party. Let's start the ball rolling again. Meet your friends, old and new. Music, dancing, entertainment. Donation 50 cents.

MASS Rally on Mob Violence Wednesday, Nov. 14, 8 p.m. at Viking Temple, 3391 N. Sheffield. Auspices: Lakewood Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

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Racist Chief Plans Frameup Of C. McCord

CHICAGO.—Joseph Beauharnais, head of the Klan-like White Circle League, has appointed himself prosecutor of any Chicagoan who fights to halt lynchings in the South.

It was disclosed here that Beauharnais is the man who caused the arrest last spring of Charles McCord, near North Side community leader and chairman of the 42nd Ward Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress.

The militant Negro leader was seized by Chicago Ave. police while he was making a plea over a sound truck for the saving of the lives of the "Martinsville Seven," victims of legal lynching in Virginia.

It was learned that the police acted at the request of Beauharnais, who has been convicted of racist incitement and prosecuted for the illegal use of a state charter secured by the White Circle League. Court records show that Beauharnais is the only complaining witness against McCord.

The Klan chieftain will appear in Criminal Court, 25th and California, on Dec. 6, to press charges against McCord.

The CRC this week urged foes of racist mob violence to support the fight against the threatened frameup of McCord.

"The shameful indictments in the Cicero case recently issued by a grand jury show that hate-mongers like Beauharnais do have a sinister influence in our courts," the CRC declared. "The conviction of McCord would be the signal for a new wave of racist terror in our city."

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HOW FBI HARASSES GREEN FAMILY

By STAN MACEK

CHICAGO.—A big hunk of the \$60 million budget of the FBI is spent on publicity—the promotion of the "gang-buster" myth.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, has been criticized in high places as a notorious publicity-seeker, and a U. S. Senator once described him as a "man who advertises his exploits every time he gets an opportunity, who spends the public money to see that they are spread over the pages of the newspapers in flaming headlines."

But there are no such headlines

This is the second of a series of articles on FBI terror and harassment against Chicago families being victimized under the Smith Act.

concerning the FBI "exploits" against the Green and Fine families of Chicago. That shocking phase of FBI activity is unpublicized and unknown—except for the growing numbers of friends and neighbors of these two families who have an opportunity to observe daily this shocking story of terror and harassment.

No one could possibly believe that the outrageous treatment of Lillian Green and her three children can be justified by the fact that her husband, Gil Green, is being sought by the FBI for violation of the fascist-like Smith Act. The methods used by the FBI

for four months against the Green family are not those which are used to apprehend a fugitive.

Mrs. Green described this ordeal in these words: "They are 'refined' methods of trying to beat us into giving so-called information which we do not have, and to demoralize our family."

Let's take one example. Lillian which she used to do her shopping, which she used to do her hopping, to take the kids for an occasional outing, etc.

The FBI decided that they didn't want her to drive a car. So two agents went to the insurance company which insured that car and ordered him to cancel the policy.

Mrs. Green was thus forced to put her car up for sale. But her tormentors were not satisfied that they had done enough damage. They decided that they would make it impossible for her to sell the car.

When Mrs. Green went to show the car to a prospective buyer, there was a big spike in one of the tires. That finished the deal.

Another would-be buyer saw the car, said he would buy it and put down a \$10 deposit. A few days later he wrote, indicating he had been visited by the FBI. He wanted his money back.

This is a typical example of the kind of war of nerves to which Norris sounded this alarm in a the Green family has been sub-

jected.

These tactics, of course, have nothing to do with enforcement of the federal law, which the FBI is supposed to be engaged in.

But neither has the FBI succeeded in undermining the Green family and destroying their lives. "These methods do not frighten or demoralize us," Mrs. Green declared recently in an affidavit which will be used to open legal action against the FBI.

"In spite of these tactics, many of them learned from Hitler's Gestapo, we are a happy and cheerful family with the utmost faith that the American people will not approve of these things."

The tragedy of this situation is that so few Americans as yet know the FBI for what it is—and what it threatens to be unless stopped.

Into the minds of the American people, particularly the children, is drummed the false propaganda of the FBI itself, the self-portrait which it has drawn picturing its virtue, its bravery, its wisdom, its unflinching loyalty, to democracy, its fearless protection of the American home.

That eulogy is beamed out over the radio and TV, thundered from pulpits and repeated in the press, amplified in movies and comic books, taught in the schools and parroted by public officials.

The late Senator George W. Norris sounded this alarm in a speech before the U. S. Senate back in 1940:

"Unless we do something to stop furor of adulation and praise as being omnipotent, we shall have an organization—the organization of the FBI—which instead of protecting our people from the evil acts of criminals, will itself in the end direct the Government by tyrannical force, as the history of the world shows has always been the case when secret police and secret detectives have been snooping around the homes of honest men."

"In my judgment, unless this procedure is stopped, the time will soon arrive when there will be a spy behind every stump and a detective in every closet in the land!"

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E. M. WATKINS, HIRSH

SEN. BROYLES USES 'RED' CRY TO PROTECT VICE JOINT

MOUNT VERNON, Ill.—The 50-cent pieces were clicking merrily through the slot machines in a Jefferson County gambling joint last week when something unscheduled happened:

Shortly after midnight, the sheriff broke in with a raiding party. The manager calmed the 500 patrons and told them not to worry. State Sen. Paul Broyles was on hand and he would fix everything.

For Broyles, there's no one way to handle every problem—all you have to do is holler, "Red." Broyles has used that tactic in the Illinois Legislature for many years, and his notorious Broyles Bills and his witchhunt commission attest to that.

He has screamed, "Red" at the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers, the University of Chicago, the B'nai B'rith and just about any organization that prefers not to have a section in Illinois.

Broyles has found that redbaiting covers a multitude of sins. So the pompous state senator from Mount Vernon determined to block the gambling raiders.

He stationed himself in front of Sheriff Roy Taylor and called him a "communist." He delivered him a lecture on who he, Broyles, was and why the sheriff didn't have enough rank to knock over any gambling operation which Sen. Broyles was interested in.

While all this was going on, the evidence—a battery of slot machines and gambling equipment—were going out the back door.

The sheriff and his "red" deputies finally shoved Broyles aside and grabbed the one remaining slot machine left in the joint.

Then he arrested Broyles for resisting an officer and obstructing justice. As the redbaiting legislator paid his \$800 bond, he ruefully charged that he was the innocent victim of police.

Michigan Edition The WORKER

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Push Program to Halt War Layoffs of 500,000

Cop Kills Negro Youth COMMUNITY ORGANIZES

By ARTHUR McPHAUL
Exec. Sec. Civil Rights Congress
WALTER "BUBS" WASHAM, 18-year-old Negro youth, a high school student in Highland Park, was shot to death on Friday, Oct. 27, by a trigger-happy policeman. Young "Bubs" was another victim of the police-state war atmosphere policy to shoot first and ask questions later.



Byron Paxton, a white youth, another victim, was shot by a Highland Park policeman just two months ago.

Since the shooting of Washam, the story of the policeman who did the shooting has changed so many times it is impossible to keep up with the different variations of the shooting. First, it is claimed that he shot in the air. Next, that he shot twice into the pavement and the bullet glanced and hit Washam in the back. Then, the story goes that the bullet probably hit a building and then glanced into Washam's back. But the fact of the matter is this policeman under the cover of the Police Department is merely changing his story until he feels that it sounds plausible.

The story that we got from eyewitnesses is that Officer Gyetval calmly and deliberately raised his gun, took dead aim and fired four shots directly at Washam. Not

only did he do this but he took the four youths, hauled them into the McGraw Police Station, called them vile names and stated that he wished that one of the other youths had attempted to run. That he would have shot them and that this was not the first time he had killed anyone.

Now I want to ask how long are the citizens of Detroit going to permit this practice to continue? We must remember that there is no excuse for a policeman on the beat to become accuser, prosecutor, judge and executioner all within the matter of minutes at his own whim and discretion.

I was at the funeral of Walter Washam. I saw a hundred youth, Negro and white, within the matter of minutes, organize a funeral procession that marched for more than a mile. They made no bones of the fact that they did this in order to demonstrate. They made it clear that they were demonstrating not only for "Bubs" Washam but they were demonstrating as well for Byron Paxton. They said that they were determined that an end should be put to police killings whether it be by Highland Park or Detroit policemen. But these youth are not going to be able to do it by themselves. It is up to all of us to see to it that police brutality and killings are stopped and stopped now.

We must demand: One, a thorough investigation of the Washam shooting and the taking of appropriate action. Two, an immediate open hearing on police brutality before the City Council.

Reuther Returns UAW Strikers Minus Gains

DETROIT.—For the third time in a month UAW President Walter Reuther has sent striking members of his union back to work without winning a single concession. Strikers at the Wright Aeronautical, Douglas Aircraft and Borg Warner were ordered back by Reuther in what he terms a "recess."

Preaching the theory that the Wage Stabilization Board will come up with an acceptable settlement, Reuther gives "the war for freedom" as reason for directing the strike to end.

The same Wage Stabilization Board to which Reuther tells the workers to look for a settlement during the "recess" has refused to approve the recommendation of one of its own panels which recommended a 28½ cents an hour wage increase for tool and die makers and maintenance workers in captive shops of Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Briggs.

The panel took note of the fact that skilled workers in the jobbing tool and die shops got at least 45 cents an hour more than skilled workers in the big plants. On that grounds they recommended the raise but the full meeting of the Wage Stabilization Board rejected it. While the Douglas and Wright strikes have been over nearly a month, no recommendations have yet made their appearance. At Borg Warner the demand was for a nationwide contract such as exists in Ford, Briggs, Chrysler and General Motors.

Approximately 30,000 workers are involved in the called-off strikes, with all three companies being notoriously vicious in their dealings with labor.

Ford Local 600 leaders who initiated the demand for elimination of the 45-cent differential between captive shops and jobbing shops, also have initiated the campaign for a 10 percent wage increase and are seeking support of other local unions to go in on the demand, despite Walter Reuther's five-year, no-strike wage-freeze war contracts.

Hugo Gellert, nationally famous artist, will be the guest speaker Friday night, Nov. 16, at the Cultural Festival at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road. The Friday night entertainment will open the three nights and two days of the Freedom of the Press Bazaar.

Bake a cake, cookies, homemade bread, pies, for the Freedom of the Press Bazaar. Bring it to the Bazaar, 2705 Joy Rd., Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Nov. 16, 17, 18.

30,000 to be laid off at the Ford Rouge plant in December.

70,000 Ford workers to be laid off throughout the country.

11,000 idle at Chevrolet plants across the country.

15,000 laid off at Dodge in one year.

7,000 less than a year ago now working at Packard.

Layoffs at Briggs; 20,000 laid off at Rouge in the past year; cutbacks at DeSoto, Chrysler, Hudson, Kaiser-Frazer.

In Grand Rapids 7,000 are unemployed, the highest figure since February 1950. Windsor, Canada, has 11,000 unemployed and Ford prepares to move his plant to Ontario.

Unemployment in other Michigan cities: Bay City, 1,600; Port Huron, 1,600; Muskegon, 2,200; Upper Peninsula, 4,400; Lansing, 2,700

FATHER FINNEGAN, a Catholic priest who spoke before the Detroit City Council recently for a Fair Employment Practices ordinance, said that 85 percent of employers specify "white only" when they seek workers. Despite that, Flint and Detroit City Council voted down FEPC ordinances.

Bureau of Labor statistics show that prices in Detroit rose 0.3 percent from August to September. Compared with June 1950 cost of living has risen 8.9 percent. And its figures are notoriously conservative.

Ford, Chrysler and General Motors, meanwhile, are getting ten new plants built for them at government expense, in low wage areas throughout the country. This handy anti-union device is being used to close almost completely for "the duration" many plants where the union is long established, where thousands of workers are on the verge of retiring on pension.

FORD ROUGE is a classical example of where the company piously warns that the Rouge is too "easy a target" for an atom bomb, so they move jobs to Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, where rates are at least 25 cents an hour lower and where new workers are hired and no union exists. If you oppose this you are "helping the Russians."

This is how the Wall Street war economy is impoverishing the auto workers, some 300,000 of whom are now estimated to be unem-

ployed throughout the nation with almost 200,000 of them in Michigan, the auto state. Ford Facts predicts 500,000 auto workers idle by Jan. 1.

Ford Local 600, leaders have set forth a pattern for many other UAW locals to follow in fighting to prevent this smashing employer attack against workers' security and unionism. Ford union leaders are fighting for reopening of the five-year contracts to demand the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay; \$60 a week unemployment compensation; \$200 a month pensions for retired workers; a speedy return to peacetime production through trading with any country which wants cars and trucks and a FEPC model clause written into the contract.

BACKING for the 30 hour week with 40 hours pay has already come from many local unions. Senator Blair Monday, who met recently with Flint UAW leaders on the alarming layoff situation pledged his support to the "bread and butter" program of Buick Local 599. That program is the Ford program. Moody scored employers who are building new plants while workers stand idle on the streets in towns like Flint and Detroit and other cities throughout Michigan.

Moody promised to meet with other U. S. Senators to discuss legislation to increase jobless pay.

Some eight City Councils in the in the Detroit area have endorsed Ford Local 600's proposals. The growing picture of ghost towns in Michigan, rapidly developing because of the Wall Street war economy, is uniting labor with many groups like small business, community organizations, white and Negro, housewives and lower tax groups to bring back the jobs of the idle auto workers.

FAT PROFITS

DETROIT.—Chrysler and General Motors released profit statements for nine months of 1951, showing GM made \$373,000,000 and Chrysler made \$50,108,179.

In the recent issue of Motor Plant News, union newspaper of the Motor Building unit of UAW Ford Local 600, they claim that Ford profits went up over \$200 millions in 1950 over 1949. Ford does not release figures of its profits.

Cry for Peace Dominates UN Session

— See Page 3 —

2 BIG DAYS and 3 BIG NIGHTS — FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY — NOV. 16, 17, 18

Defend Freedom of the Press
BAZAAR and FESTIVAL

Cultural Events 50¢ — Bazaar Free — Children Under 12 Free

Sponsors: FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CLUBS OF MICH.

CULTURAL EVENTS

Friday - 8 P.M. Nationality Folk Fair

Saturday - 9 P.M. Pre-Thanksgiving Dance

Sunday - 3 P.M. Kids' Carnival

Sunday - 8 P.M. Progressive Movies

Holiday Merchandise — Nationality Foods

Jewish
Cultural Center

2705 JOY ROAD,

near Linwood

WHERE 12 DIED IN MINE BLAST



Rescue workers are shown outside the Truax-Truax coal mine at Kayford, West Virginia, where 12 miners died in a blast. Among the victims were a father and his son.

World's Peace Petitions

The World Peace Council, as of Oct. 15, has issued the following figures on collection of signatures for the five power pact petition. The figures total 562,083,383, a gain of over 125 million since Sept. 1.

At this rate, the figure as of today is expected to be over 600 million.

Albania	865,885
Algiers	100,000
Argentina	1,500,000
Australia	67,425
Austria	842,153
Belgium	387,500
Brazil	1,493,725
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Chile	500,000
China	344,053,057
Colombia	10,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	786,778
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	124,724
Egypt	22,000
Finland	525,000
France	8,000,000
Germany	13,588,002
Great Britain	833,342
Guatemala	65,073
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,200,000
Indonesia	536,000
Iraq	12,000
Iran	1,920,000
Israel	201,337
Italy	14,353,842
Japan	5,693,361
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	170,000
Mexico	160,000
Mongolia	633,877
Nederland	282,532
New Zealand	10,000
Norway	40,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Spain	350,000
Sweden	248,580
Switzerland	50,000
Syria	205,000
Thailand	152,531
Trans Jordan	12,000
Trieste	80,000
Tunis	100,000
Union of S. Africa	5,000
Uruguay	215,000
USSR	96,729,946
Venezuela	36,000
Viet Nam	6,362,057

UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSEL (ALN).—There are 32,000 unemployed workers in Western Flanders and unemployment is spreading through the rest of the country, it was reported here. In the district of Dixmude, 44.4 percent of all the working people are jobless. Hardest hit is the textile industry, and there are almost daily layoffs in the mills at Courtrai, Mouscron and Roulers.

Unionists Will Honor DuBois

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois yesterday said it expected hundred of unionists to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the dinner Nov. 16 in the Green Room at 13 Astor Pl.

Among the sponsors are Ben Gold, Fur Workers president; Russ Nixon, United Electrical Workers; Daniel Benjamin, Dining Car Workers Union; Clifford Cameron, Local 475 UE; William Hood, CIO Ford Local 600; and Arthur Osman and David Livingston of District 65.

Youth Seek Quarter Million Signatures to World Friendship Book

A campaign for signatures and individual statements for a Friendship Book declaring that "We, the youth of our nation, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures," and calling upon the Big Five Powers to "meet and negotiate . . . a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations," has been launched by the American Youth Peace Crusade, it was announced this week by Douglas Glasgow, the Youth Crusade's National Director.

Ask Canada Ban Collier War-on-Russia Edition

TORONTO, Canada.—A request the government ban the distribution of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine was addressed to the Prime Minister by Mary Jennison, executive secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress. In her letter to St. Laurent, Miss Jennison described the contents of the American magazine as being "the most inflammatory document yet produced in America."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable," writes Miss Jennison. "We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada."

Following is the text of the letter: "Together with thousands of Canadians, you must deplore the contents of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine. Every Canadian reader will rightly interpret this United States magazine's preview of 'Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-60' as implicit acceptance that World War III is inevitable. As part of their insidious provocation, the editors have implicated other countries are assisting in this project. They claim to have consulted 'high-level Washington officials'."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable. We ask you to give that

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn. The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 17 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote Truman

urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing all he could to end the war."

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

Assassin's Bullet Fells CP Leader



RUDOLFO GHIOLDI, (above) Communist candidate for President of Argentina and editor of the Communist newspaper La Hora, was shot by an assassin as he was making an election speech in a city 300 miles from Buenos Aires.

A follower of President Peron, the Argentine dictator, fired the slug, which was still lodged in the Communist candidate's lung at latest reports. Ghioldi is getting bad treatment. The Peron Government refuses to let him be transported to a Buenos Aires hospital by airplane. Instead he was taken down the La Plata River on a slow barge.

The Communist Party has been showing increased strength in Argentina despite intensive persecution.

most important initial step towards world peace.

"We young people, irrespective of our views as to the reasons for the danger of war, sign this Book for Friendship and Peace through which—"

"We call upon the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Chinese People's Republic, and France to meet and negotiate until they reach a peaceful settlement of differences, a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations."

Nov. 3, 1947, against war propaganda. To ban import and sale of this dangerous war-inciting material would be a significant step by the Canadian government to promote friendly relations among nations based on purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

Poland Opens 2 New Schools

WARSAW (Telepress) Two new state maritime schools were opened in Poland at the beginning of the new school year: a college for deck-officers in Szczecin and a college for ship engineers in Gdynia. Both schools have five-year courses and the graduates obtain the degree of Ships Engineers or Mates. After a five-month practical course the graduates are promoted to the rank of officer of the Polish merchant marine.

A four-year school for sea-fishermen has also been opened in Gdynia. A new school for freight traffic clerks in Szczecin has also opened.

A WEAPON FOR PEACE

The Worker next week will contain a special four-page supplement devoted to the fight for peaceful relations with the USSR and its meaning for Americans.

You can get special bundle orders of the entire paper, as well as bulk orders for the supplement alone. Price of the supplement will be \$3.50 per thousand. Get your orders in by next Wednesday morning.



"DEARER MEAT SEEN IN PRICE ROLLS BACKS..." NY TIMES HEADLINE.

4 MILLION IN U.S. GOT NO SCHOOLING IN LAST YEAR

One quarter of the American children attending school last year received only a minimum schooling and 4,000,000 in the five-to-17 age group had no formal education at all, according to the annual report of Profession to the Public published by the National Education Association.

The same report called attention to the fact that 500,000 new elementary and secondary classrooms will be needed by 1960 and 84,000 during the

next three years. Some 80,000 elementary school teachers are needed this year but only 32,000 graduates of colleges and teacher training institutes planned to teach at the elementary level.

Commenting on these facts, Teachers Bulletin, organ of the National Teachers Division of the United Public Workers, notes: "Prospects for better education for American children are shrinking as government draws the economic noose tighter on non-military expenditures."

Venezuelans Critical of Oil Trusts' Role, Laud Iran for Nationalization of Industry

CARACAS, Venezuela.

Emboldened by Iran's example, the Venezuelans are beginning to get tough about their oil.

The new trend was signaled by articles by El Universal, a leading Caracas daily, by Ezequiel Monsalve Casado. As Dr. Monsalve is professor of mining and petroleum law in the University of Caracas and was ambassador in 1949 on a special mission to Iran, Iraq and other Middle Eastern oil countries, his articles created a sensation in Venezuela. The more so as the military dictatorship permits nothing to be published on such an important subject as oil without its approval.

Dr. Monsalve not only applauded the Iranian nationalization of oil and denounced Anglo-Iranian Oil for leaving a wake of poverty, misery and ignorance, but added that Iran's example holds "profound suggestions and important analogies" for Venezuela. He referred to Anthony Eden, new British foreign minister, as that "haughty imperialist."

With Iran an oil out of the world market, Venezuela has become the most strategically located source of oil for the western nations, Dr. Monsalve contends. That means that the Caribbean nation now holds the whip hand, is the "David" of the oil world, and should seek "justice" in the sale of its enormously valuable product.

The El Universal articles contend that Uncle Sam is mulcting Venezuela of 10½-21-cent on every barrel of Venezuelan oil. This is the tariff duty, which the oil companies deduct from the price on which royalties are paid Venezuela.

The oil companies are charged with abrogating in 1949 the agreement governing the calculation of the price of Lake Maracaibo oil, on which royalties are figured. Negotiations have been dragging on ever since for a new agreement, and in the meantime Venezuela is mulcted of millions of dollars, Dr. Monsalve charged.

Third, and most important, he

denounces the practice of Standard of New Jersey and Shell in refining most of Venezuela's crude in the nearby Dutch islands of Aruba and Curacao. He demands that his country take steps to see that Venezuelan oil is refined in Venezuela, thus affording more work for his countrymen and greater revenues for his nation.

"We have nothing to add about Aruba and Curacao," he concludes, "except that they are remnants of colonial empires which corresponded to historical epochs now outdated in the development of mankind."

Dr. Monsalve was especially critical of vice-president Joseph E. Pogue of Chase National Bank, the

Rockefeller-Standard Oil bank. Pogue came to Venezuela in 1949 and warned that country that its costs must be lowered if it were to continue to compete with the Middle East. Dr. Monsalve said his solution was typical of the advice handed out by exploiting oil companies.

He denounced Pogue's proposal that Venezuelan labor standards be depressed to Oriental levels, instead of the oil companies raising the level of wages and social conditions in the Middle Eastern countries. Iran's action in nationalizing oil, he points out, is a direct consequence of the shortsightedness of the international oil monopoly.

West Coast Dock Union Maps Fight on Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The National Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has recommended strike action if necessary to break through the wage freeze and secure its agreements. The board declared that it would "join all other

labor bodies who will work with us at the national or local level to organize a national campaign to resist the wage freeze and wage cut program of the WSB."

It called upon all labor representatives to resign from the national and regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, gave a complete report on recent sugar and pineapple negotiations in Hawaii, in which the union emerged victorious.

John Pastorino, secretary of Fishermen's Local 36, and Jeff Kibre, secretary of the fishery division of the ILWU, reported to the Board on the phenomenal sale of albacore tuna which resulted from the refusal of American canneries to buy the fish at a decent price. They said that the Japanese peace treaty, which allows Japanese tuna into the country duty free, benefits neither Japanese or American fishermen.

They reported that a tariff upon the fish would not be the answer to the problem since it would only further impoverish Japanese fishermen who receive a wage of about \$40 a month. They declared that the Japanese fishing industry is owned by American interests, which exploit the Japanese workers, and said that the purposes behind the peace treaty were to build up dollar credits in Japan at the expense of American and Japanese workers.

The Board voted full support to the efforts of the fishermen.

Prosecution of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in a tax case was branded by the Board as "vindictive, stemming directly from the fact that these two attorneys were friendly to and willing to use their talents to defend labor."

Hallinan and MacInnis were attorneys for ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice-president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, a member of the executive board of the union. Hallinan has been freed by a directed verdict, but MacInnis is still on trial.

The Board went on record on behalf of John Fougere, a member of Local 8, the Portland Longshore local of the union, who has been arrested for deportation. Noting the past persecution of Fougere,

who has been an effective and militant leader of the union, the Board declared that the persecution is being resumed to "silence all aliens in the ranks of labor."

In support of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, indicted on Smith Act charges, the Board approved the language proposed by the three Hawaiian locals which concluded:

"We will not be silenced. We refuse to be frightened. We shall fight these phony charges, which are based on the testimony of liars, finks and stoolpigeons. We pledge ourselves to an unremitting fight in defense of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to every American citizen. We pledge our full support in the defense of our fellow worker and leader, Jack W. Hall."

ROSENBERGS FILE APPEAL FROM DEATH SENTENCE

An appeal from the frameup conviction, for alleged "espionage," of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was filed Monday in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The government has two months in which to reply to the brief. The brief submitted by Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, branded the death sentence on the couple, parents of two children, as cruel and unusual punishment. It termed the sentence a "political bludgeon" which "offends the primal purpose and letter of the 8th Amendment" and a "punishment for political non-conformity." The appeal declared that the conduct of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman deprived the defendants of a fair trial.

The Rosenbergs were indicted on Jan. 31, 1951, and tried from March 6 to 29 on a charge of having conspired to transmit "information" to the Soviet Union during a period in which, partly at least, the U.S. and USSR were allies in war against the fascist axis.

The brief cites the court's codling and prompting of prosecution witnesses, and the "animosity, disbelief and hostility" toward the

defendants, so that "at times it was difficult to differentiate between the U. S. Attorney (then Irving H. Saypol) and the trial judge. . . ." The death sentence, the brief said, "was merely the unabashed animus which governed conduct during the trial and was dramatic confirmation . . . of the court's hostility to the defendants."

Elsewhere, the defense appeal charged that the prosecution countenanced the perjury of David Greenglass, chief government witness, concerning the circumstances of his arrest. The appeal branded as a hoax the testimony for the prosecution of Elizabeth Bentley, anti-Communist careerist.

Bloch, in making the defense brief available to the press, reported that the "morale of the Rosenbergs has never been higher." He referred particularly to their learning of newspaper articles which, for the first time, presented their case to the public in a favorable light, and the sympathetic public response which followed.

Prague Workers Hit Indictment Of Trachtenberg

Workers of the large Czech publishing house "Orbis" have petitioned the U. S. Government to drop of the frameup Smith Act charges against Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers of New York.

A full meeting of all Orbis workers, held at Prague last month, heard a report on the persecution of the American publisher, and voted to dispatch a demand to Washington that Trachtenberg be freed. (Trachtenberg is one of the 17 N. Y. victims of Smith Act indictments).

The resolution, signed by the Factory Councils of Orbis Publishers, says:

"Our workers are unable to explain the disturbing fact that at a time when the Nazi war criminals Halder, Speidel, Papen, Schacht and others are at liberty and again besmirching the relations between nations, this man whose long life has been consecrated to peace and the co-existence of differing social systems should be imprisoned."

"Therefore, in the name of all the workers in our publishing plants, who are at one with the workers in Czechoslovakia and with all progressives and peace-loving people throughout the world, we demand that the U. S. government stop this extraordinary persecution of Alexander Trachtenberg. Long live world peace!"



IN OIL RICH VENEZUELA, a pipe line is laid at the Joseph field. World oil trusts drain off the profits as they loot the country.

Peace Leaflets Panic Warmongers In St. Joseph Who Fear the Truth

ST. JOSEPH (LPP).—Packages of peace leaflets distributed recently among the people of Berrien County created a panic among a handful of warmongering politicians.

The Herald-Press screamed: "Hunt Peddlers of Red Leaflets," only to be confronted with a public statement by businessman Axel H. Nielsen, the distributor of the peace leaflets, who is the father of an Army flier missing in action in Korea.

Nielsen, who distributed the leaflets for an end of the war in Korea, stated that he did it with the approval of the Fourth Congressional Peace Committee.

"Was it the truth that hurt?" asked Nielsen. "Were some people's hands full of blood? Was that why they came yelling? Are they some of the people who want

to see our boys stay in Korea to die? If so, I am glad they saw some of the other side of this dirty deal."

Nielsen emphasized again and again that the American people have the power to stop this bloody and inhuman business, and stated:

"Let us stop and think who branded this real peace move subversive? Yes, the State Department. Who are they? President Truman and his clique. It seems to me that there has been enough corruption uncovered in the State Department to prove to the people that they are not sincere. Then why should we take their word for the most important issues—namely: Peace or war?"

The peace packages contained copies of a radio broadcast by a UE leader, a statement by the American Peace Crusade, "Let the

People Speak for Peace," "Soviet Aggression Myth or Reality?" by Corliss Lamont, a letter to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath questioning the validity of military conscription, a leaflet endorsing Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's resolution on a cease-fire in Korea, put out by the Michigan Council for Peace, and other pamphlets.

The Herald-Press and the News-Palladium, vicious anti-labor newspapers, took occasion to smear the UE. A statement issued by the officers of UE said:

"We in UE are not afraid of peace. As honest trade unionists and good Americans, we know that our best defense is peace. The overwhelming majority of the American people want and need peace. UE will not be silenced by the Red-brush smear artists, no matter what the source or motive."

Toledo, Detroit, Flint City Councils Reject FEPC; UAW Bigwig Gosser Fails to Influence Crony

TOLEDO.—In the last week in three great centers of the auto industry, Toledo, Detroit, Flint, Toledo, agents of the manufacturers voted down efforts to put a city Fair Employment Practices Law on the statute books.

In the city of Toledo, a henchman of UAW vice president, Richard T. Gosser cast the deciding vote against FEPC. His name is Franz Berlachner and the workers of Toledo will not forget him. Gosser, who is part of the UAW-FEPC committee, refused to call on Berlachner publicly to vote for the FEPC ordinance.

The vicious anti-union Toledo Blade shrewdly used the issue against the union in Toledo, giving the labor movement hell for supporting a councilman like Berlachner who voted against FEPC. Gosser, of course, had his tricks covered by speaking at a Council hearing for FEPC. The FEPC ordinance was defeated by a vote of 5-4. Berlachner is a porkchopper for the AFL Teamsters union.

In Detroit a cabal of double-talking foes of FEPC saw to it that an FEPC ordinance was defeated 6 to 3 in the Common Council. This came after the City Hall gang had refused to place FEPC on the Nov. 6 ballot despite over 40,000 signatures obtained by the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council.

In Flint the FEPC ordinance was defeated 5-3 by a City Commission that is supposed to have five "labor" members on it.

Now the labor press in all three towns is weeping and wailing and gnashing its "teeth" but offering

no next step. Clearly, in a fight like this the next step is to reintroduce FEPC and keep introducing FEPC and let them keep voting and voting until thousands pack the City Hall and stop them voting no.

And in the labor movement it's time a petition campaign began to demand opening of all contracts to add supplemental agreement—the UAW Fair Practices clause.

Furthermore, the local defeat adds urgency to the campaign planned by the newly-launched National Negro Labor Council to secure one million signatures on petitions for enactment of a national FEPC law.

13c Drive in Steel Of Interest in Auto

DETROIT.—Labor circles around the auto plants here were listening to rumors (and liking them) that CIO president and Steelworkers president Phil Murray were to get a 13-cent wage boost for over one million steel workers when negotiations open after the CIO national convention, Nov. 5, in New York City.

Auto circles remember the recent meeting of CIO vice-presidents here a month ago where a three-man board committee reported out a recommendation that was accepted, that the wage freeze pattern of the Wage Stabilization Board not be hewed to. The three-man committee was made up of Joe Beorne, Telephone Workers; Emil Rieve, Textile, and Jack Livingstone, Auto Workers.

The not-denied reports here during the national CIO vice-presidents' meeting that Murray would not be adverse to blowing the lid off the WSB wage freeze will get lots of backing from irate tool and die workers and maintenance workers here who just get turned down on a 28 1/2-cent-an-hour increase recommended by a panel of the WSB but rejected by the entire WSB. A 13-cent wage increase for over one million steel workers would sure make the "great negotiator" UAW president Walter Reuther of five-year wage freeze, escalator ill-fame look sick with his recent escalator victory of a penny for over one million auto workers. Murray is known to have no love for escalators.

Artist Gellert to Speak Nov. 16 At Festival

Hugo Gellert, outstanding American artist and leading cultural figure, will open the Freedom of the Press Bazaar at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd. He will speak Friday night, Nov. 16, during the cultural festival. The bazaar continues through Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 17 and 18, day and evening.

The grand opening will feature a variety of cultural talent; African, Slav and Mexican dances; singing, piano and violin solos. A popular songster will lead the audience in community singing.

Coffee, cake and sandwiches will be sold at moderate prices, before and after the address and talent show.

Bazaar booths, which will circle the large hall, will be replete with now attractions. Christmas cards of all kinds, including 100 dozen direct from People's China; a large, 1952, selection of costume jewelry; educational toys for children; groceries and fresh farm produce; hand-made table coverings; lingerie and pocketbooks; home-made cakes and candy that make one's mouth water; a well-stocked rummage booth with all suits, overcoats and dresses newly cleaned and pressed—these are some of the offerings already arranged.

At stated by the Freedom of the Press Clubs of Michigan, "The opening evening is expected to draw a large attendance and become, thereby, a demonstration against current attempts to harass and destroy the workers' press in our state and country. All are invited to attend."

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WORKER PRESS PARLEY NOV. 17

DETROIT.—It's renewal time on the Michigan Worker. Over 700 subscriptions will expire between now and Jan. 15, 1952.

We want to see to it that not one of these is lost. Further, we want many new readers for the paper.

We can't offer circulation lures like Hearst's Detroit Times, which will be delivered free for two weeks to anyone who promises to buy a sub and get a daily diet of war-mongering, labor-baiting, Negro-baiting and red-baiting.

But we do offer the most consistent Michigan champion of peace, labor's rights, Negro freedom. Progressive-minded workers can't afford NOT to spend that yearly \$2.50 to buy this weapon.

A special press circulation conference will be held Saturday, Nov. 17, 2 p.m., at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Road, during the Freedom of the Press Bazaar.

At that conference, members of the newly-formed Freedom of the Press Clubs will report on their activities, and route salesmen on theirs. Max Gordon, a leading member of the Worker circulation staff from New York, will be there. Plan to attend and bring all members of your Readers' Club. Get your organization to send representatives. Come as an individual to help keep the Michigan Worker the State's most widely-read peace paper.

THE EDITORS,



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

SIGN-OF-THE-TIMES: On Woodward Ave., downtown, there is a store window that has a sign, which says, "Unemployed checks cashed, five cents."

FEELER: At the UAW executive board meeting in Solidarity House, after Carl Stellato, president and Pat Rice, vice president of Local 600, were hauled up before the board because they wanted a 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, a board member proposed that an administrator be set over Local 600. The board did not agree for reasons of their own.

OPERATORS: Since ex-president of Ford Local 600, Tommy Thompson, couldn't get elected to the General Council from the Tool and Die building, the "radical" right wingers of the clerical Association of Catholic Trade Unionists actually are trying to get Joe Hogan of the Axle Building to be their candidate. Joe has one comment, we hear: "Nuts."

WRITE HIM: Governor Williams, the barefoot boy from Grosse Pointe, intervened last week in Washington for Michigan Consolidated Gas against the Panhandle company. Notice that the big shaving cream man does not intervene with warmonger Harry S. Truman to raise the unemployment compensation to \$60 a week for the 200,000 idle Michiganders.

FOR WHITES ONLY?: Notice that the Jimcrow Detroit Tigers are going to raise prices for admission to Briggs Stadium. Seems they still haven't learned a lesson from last season when their attendance dropped 700,000 in a season, the largest drop of any ball club.

Is Muddy Ruel, the new farm manager going to do on the Tigers what he saw with the Cleveland Indians farm setup, develop such outstanding Negro ball players as Luke Easter, Harry Simpson and Sam Jones? There are more in top minor league clubs ready to move up!

"JUSTICE: "The majority of Negroes in Detroit use dope," according to a statement by Federal Judge Frank Picard, Friday, Oct. 26. Vigorous objections were raised by Attorney Elvin Wanzo, well-known Negro lawyer and even by U. S. Assistant District Attorney Vincent Fordell back in the judge's private chambers. So far we have not heard of Judge Picard withdrawing this unfounded and vicious charge. He made the statement while passing sentence on one Raymond Crayton for selling narcotics.

NOT ONE: The Paul Bostin progressive slate in the Rouge Mo-

tor Building Building General Council elections won 28 seats out of 28, with the right wing getting only 113 votes for their nearest candidate in a building employing over 6,000 workers. In the Production Foundry Nelson Davis and many other progressives were reelected.

BAKER CAR: U. S. Senator Blair Moody would be well advised in one of his innumerable trips back to Detroit to go out before the executive board of Ford Local 600 and ask these men to tell him about the layoff problems of over 20,000 workers.

HEP: Quotable quote from the Michigan CIO column of Bill Kemsley: "The people want peace and national security but they want these as elements in individual security and not at the sacrifice of any essential freedom. They are hostile to imperialism, and have a convincing faith in democracy as the best safeguard for peace in the world."

NEXT STEP: It's all very well for Regional Director Robert Carter of the UAW in Flint to write public reports of how he fought and voted for FEPC in the Flint City Commission. BUT, how about opening up discussions with all the plant in Flint for a supplemental agreement to the GM contract and any other contract in Carter's region to place in there the UAW model Fair Practices clause?

DON'T MISS: Will meet all you readers of the Autotown Alley at the Freedom of the Press Bazaar Friday night, Saturday, Sunday, Nov. 16, 17, 18th.

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National
Edition

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Trying to get strikebreakers to the piers, police form a solid line at Pier 90 in the New York dock strike.

Dock Pickets Block Ryan's Scab Maneuvers

By ART SHIELDS

LONGSHOREMEN, who have tied up the ports of New York and Boston for nearly a month, were still smashing "King" Joe Ryan's strikebreaking attempts last week.

The strikers need more relief food, however.

The high point of the rank and file offensive against Ryan came when 1,600 massed pickets forced him to call off a scheduled "back to work" meeting near the Hudson River waterfront in Manhattan.

The "back to work" meeting was scheduled at St. Bernard's Parish School on W. 13th St. Ryan had predicted that longshoremen would crowd the meeting and vote to go back to work under the terms of his alleged "contract," which the shipowners have not yet signed.

When the meeting's 2 p.m. starting time neared the street was full of strikers. They packed this heavy trucking thoroughfare from curb to curb. But they had come to demonstrate against the meeting, not to attend it.

Many of the rank and file strik-

ers carried signs reading: "ILA Stands Firm Against Ryan's Goons," and "Ryan Has Sold Us Out to the Shipowners."

Not a single striker went into the meeting. And a leader of Ryan's I. A. District Council announced that the meeting had been called off.

Ryan complained to a state "fact-finding" committee on the strike later in the day that he would get more men back to work if the strikers would only quit picketing.

Ryan also whined to the "fact-finders" that former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party, was keeping men on strike by his effective speeches on Columbia St., Brooklyn.

Marcantonio replied that the committee should find the facts about the bribes that he charged the shipowners were giving the strikebreaking "King."

"I urge," wired Marcantonio to the committee, "that you investigate the take that Joe Ryan, shipowners' stooge, gets. It might be

a good job to subpoena the books of the steamship companies as part of your investigation."

Ryan and the cops claim that 3,000 men out of the 30,000 longshoremen in the port of New York are now working.

This is a silly exaggeration. John J. Sampson, business agent of Ryan's own local, No. 791, who is one of the strike leaders, reports that only seven gangs are working at non-Army piers.

The slim number of working gangs fluctuates as pickets pull the men out again and Ryan's hoodlums, such as Anthony Anastasia, sneak a few men in again.

A few longshoremen have been terrorized by Anastasia into working. . . . This hoodlum's brother Albert was listed as an executioner for Murder, Inc. But most of the scabs are relatives of bosses, or others who do little work.

The strikers have been taking the offensive all week.

The big W. 13th St. picket demonstration followed an enthusiastic mass meeting of 2,500 strikers several days before. The strikers,

who jammed Prospect Hall in Brooklyn, voted not to return to work until they have a newly negotiated contract.

The vote was unanimous, and the result was received with deafening cheers.

The rank and file strikers who are officially supported by many big local unions, such as Ryan's own Local, 791, in the Chelsea dock area of Manhattan's west side and by big Brooklyn locals. They are formally demanding—

- A raise of 25 cents an hour—Ryan got 10 cents;

- A guarantee of 8 hours work when they are hired in the shape-up. Ryan got only 4 hours;

- Ten cents an hour more into the welfare fund. Ryan got only 1 1/4 cents.

- Real pensions, not the miserable \$35 promised under the Ryan plan.

- Pensions to be given men who work a minimum of 500 hours a year, not 800 as at present. . . . Most of the longshoremen get less than 800 hours work a year, and therefore are deprived of pensions

. . . Negro longshoremen average MUCH less than whites.

- No splitting of work gangs. The big need now is food. Food collections have increased in the last week, but the hunger of the strikers is also increasing.

The public is sympathetic and ready to give food. Collectors for the American Labor Party and other groups find an eager response. Householders chip in cans of beans, loaves of bread, canned milk and many other staples. Merchants are also contributing. More volunteer food collectors are needed, however.

The strike has now reached the point where cargo congestion is causing huge losses to business. Many businessmen are pressing for a quick settlement.

The decision to settle the strike will not be made by the stevedoring companies, who belong to the New York Shipping Association, that make the dock contract deals.

The decision to settle will come from the giant shipping companies that control the stevedoring companies.



DEMONSTRATING AGAINST IMPERIALISM, Egyptians are shown parading in the streets of Cairo. Their signs call for a boycott, saying that money spent for British goods is "a bullet in the heart of an Egyptian."

The Worker Fund Drive Gets Rolling

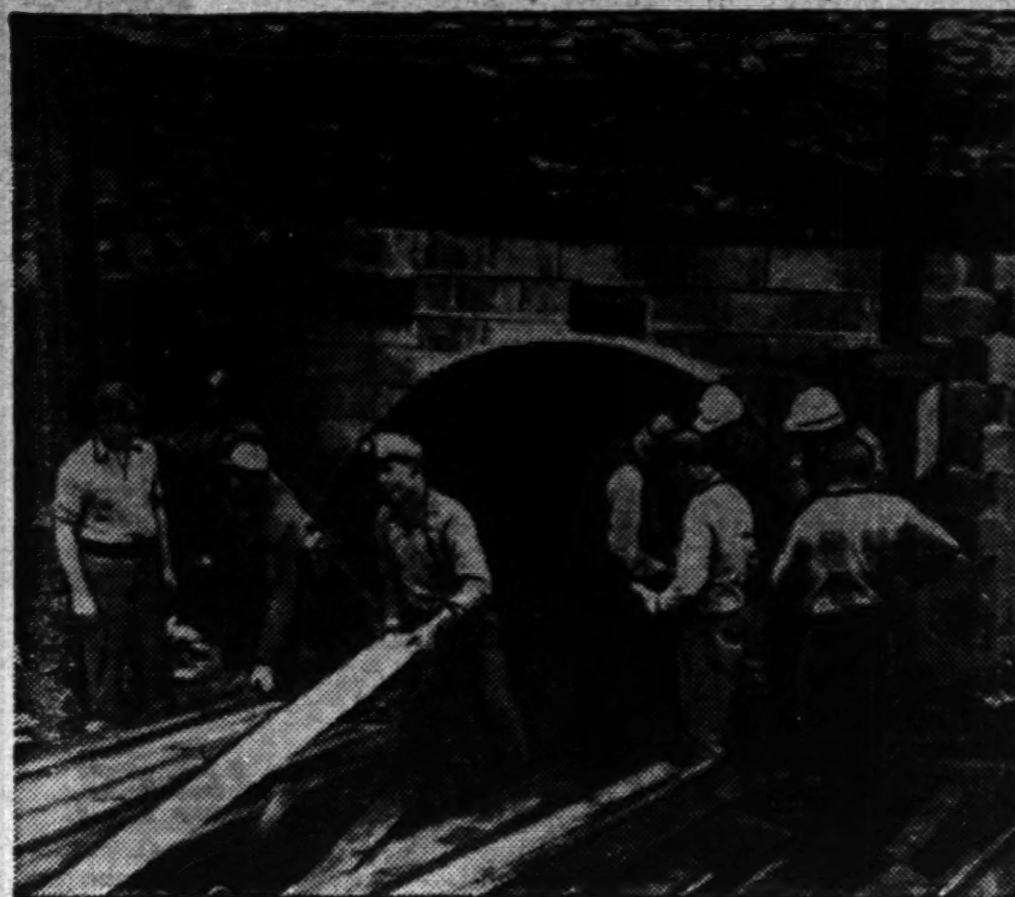
— See Page 3 —

WORLD PEACE DEMANDS DOMINATE UN SESSION

Americans Want End to War In Korea, Gallup Poll Shows

— See Story on Page 3 and Editorial on Page 5 —

WHERE 12 DIED IN MINE BLAST



Rescue workers are shown outside the Truax-Traer coal mine at Kayford, West Virginia, where 12 miners died in a blast. Among the victims were a father and his son.

World's Peace Petitions

The World Peace Council, as of Oct. 15, has issued the following figures on collection of signatures for the five power pact petition. The figures total 562,083,383, a gain of over 125 million since Sept. 1.

At this rate, the figure as of today is expected to be over 600 million.

Albania	865,885
Algiers	100,000
Argentina	1,500,000
Australia	67,425
Austria	842,153
Belgium	387,500
Brazil	1,493,725
Bulgaria	5,627,000
Burma	129,830
Canada	270,000
Cairo	500,000
China	344,053,057
Colombia	10,000
Costa Rica	34,000
Cuba	786,778
Cyprus	103,824
Czechoslovakia	9,020,522
Denmark	124,724
Egypt	22,000
Finland	525,000
France	8,000,000
Germany	18,588,002
Great Britain	833,342
Guatemala	65,073
Hungary	7,148,000
India	1,200,000
Indonesia	536,000
Iraq	12,000
Iran	1,920,000
Israel	201,337
Italy	14,353,842
Japan	5,693,301
Korea	7,047,821
Lebanon	170,000
Mexico	160,000
Mongolia	633,877
Nederland	282,532
New Zealand	10,000
Norway	40,000
Peru	5,578
Poland	18,053,000
Portugal	40,000
Puerto Rico	20,000
Romania	11,060,141
Spain	350,000
Sweden	248,580
Switzerland	50,000
Syria	205,000
Thailand	152,531
Trans Jordan	12,000
Tunisia	80,000
Tunisia	100,000
Union of S. Africa	5,000
Uruguay	215,000
USSR	66,799,946
Venezuela	36,000
Viet Nam	6,332,057

UNEMPLOYMENT MOUNTS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSEL (ALN).—There are 39,000 unemployed workers in Western Flanders and unemployment is spreading throughout the rest of the country, it was reported here. In the district of Dixmude, 44.4 percent of all the working people are jobless. Hardest hit is the textile industry, and there are almost daily layoffs in the mills at Courtrai, Mouscron and Roulers.

Unionists Will Honor DuBois

The Trade Union Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois yesterday said it expected hundred of unionists to honor Dr. W. E. B. DuBois at the dinner Nov. 16 in the Green Room at 13 Astor Pl.

Among the sponsors are Ben Gold, Fur Workers president; Russ Nixon, United Electrical Workers; Daniel Benjamin, Dining Car Workers Union; Clifford Cameron, Local 475 UE; William Hood, CIO Ford Local 600; and Arthur Osman and David Livingston of District 65.

Youth Seek Quarter Million Signatures to World Friendship Book

A campaign for signatures and individual statements for a Friendship Book declaring that "We, the youth of our nation, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures," and calling upon the Big Five Powers to "meet and negotiate . . . a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations," has been launched by the American Youth Peace Crusade, it was announced this week by Douglas Glasgow, the Youth Crusade's National Director.

Ask Canada Ban Collier War-on-Russia Edition

TORONTO, Canada.—A request the government ban the distribution of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine was addressed to the Prime Minister by Mary Jennison, executive secretary of the Canadian Peace Congress. In her letter to St. Laurent, Miss Jennison described the contents of the American magazine as being "the most inflammatory document yet produced in America."

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable," writes Miss Jennison. "We ask you to give that belief effective expression now by the exercise of your authority to bar this war-provoking issue of Collier's from Canada."

Following is the text of the letter:

"Together with thousands of Canadians, you must deplore the contents of the Oct. 27 issue of Collier's magazine. Every Canadian reader will rightly interpret this United States magazine's preview of 'Russia's Defeat and Occupation, 1952-60' as implicit acceptance that World War III is inevitable. As part of their insidious provocation, the editors have implicated other countries as assisting in this project. They claim to have consulted high-level Washington officials.

"You have expressed the conviction of the Canadian people when you stated your belief on past occasions that war is not inevitable. We ask you to give that

HER SON MISSING IN KOREA, SHE SPARKS FIGHT FOR PEACE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

The mother of a GI missing in Korea since Oct. 1 has called on American mothers and "all women of the world" to join together to end the bloodshed and "preserve our future generations for their sons to have life, as it is meant to be, without war." Behind this stirring plea is a fervent and moving story of Mrs. Donna Cooper's fight for peace.

The powerful story of Mrs. Cooper's fight for peace is told in the Oct. 17 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Mrs. Cooper, a beauty consultant for a Memphis cosmetic company, received a telegram on Oct. 16 from the Department of Defense that her son, Pfc. Paul Cooper, Jr., 21, had been missing in action since Oct. 1. On Sept. 28 the soldier, who had been studying for the priesthood when he was drafted, had written his mother that he had been granted a five-day battle leave.

On receiving the "missing" telegram, Mrs. Cooper immediately put in a long-distance telephone call to President Truman. She was told that the President "wasn't available." She wanted to tell the President to do everything possible to end the war.

On Sept. 21, when she still believed her son was safe, Mrs. Cooper had cabled Gen. Matthew R. Ridgway and wrote Truman

urging that they cut the red tape delaying resumption of truce negotiations in Korea.

Mrs. Cooper received a formal letter from a White House aide that the President was "doing all he could to end the war."

She would like to appear before the United Nations to make a plea for ending the war in Korea, she declared. Since her appeal on Sept. 21 to Truman and Ridgway to speed truce talks, Mrs. Cooper has received letters and telegrams of support from every section of the nation.

Commenting on these encouraging messages, she said that "I want to do something to spare the sons and daughters of the present generation from the suffering war is causing today."

Young Cooper was a sophomore in the Junior College Division of Christian Brothers College, where he was studying to become a Catholic priest. He was drafted last December and became a machine-gunner in Company H of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment, First Cavalry Division.

He was a member of the Honor Guard at the United Nations truce team camp at Munsan, Korea. His mother thought he was still serving in that assignment when she received the telegram that her son was "missing in action."

Last night Mrs. Cooper told of her son's last letter. "He sent me a rose in an envelope," she said.

Assassin's Bullet Fells CP Leader



RUDOLFO CHIOLDI, (above) Communist candidate for President of Argentina and editor of the Communist newspaper La Hora, was shot by an assassin as he was making an election speech in a city 300 miles from Buenos Aires.

A follower of President Peron, the Argentine dictator, fired the slug, which was still lodged in the Communist candidate's lung at latest reports. Chioldi is getting bad treatment. The Peron Government refuses to let him be transported to a Buenos Aires hospital by airplane. Instead he was taken down the La Plata River on a slow barge.

The Communist Party has been showing increased strength in Argentina despite intensive persecution.

Glasgow said that the first returns in the campaign for a quarter million signatures revealed the deep and universal desire for peace among all young people.

A number of special cultural and sport events in various parts of the country as part of the signature campaign will be announced shortly.

The declaration of the Friendship Book follows:

"We, the youth of our Na-

tion, recognize the danger of world war as a threat to our lives, our dreams, and our futures.

"We believe it is wrong to fight and kill our brothers in other lands, with whom it is our deepest desire to establish ever stronger bonds of friendship. We feel that differences among us need not be barriers to mutual understanding and peaceful relationship.

"We want an immediate end to the killing in Korea, a cease fire negotiated at once as the

most important initial step towards world peace.

"We young people, irrespective of our views as to the reasons for the danger of war, sign this Book for Friendship and Peace through which—

"We call upon the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, Chinese People's Republic, and France to meet and negotiate until they reach a peaceful settlement of differences, a pact of peace and friendship open to all nations."

Nov. 3, 1947, against war propaganda. To ban import and sale of this dangerous war-inciting material would be a significant step by the Canadian government to promote friendly relations among nations based on purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

Poland Opens 2 New Schools

WARSAW (Telepress)

Two new state maritime schools were opened in Poland at the beginning of the new school year: a college for deck-officers in Szczecin and a college for ship engineers in Gdynia. Both schools have five-year courses and the graduates obtain the degree of Ships Engineers or Mates. After a five-month practical course the graduates are promoted to the rank of officer of the Polish merchant marine.

A four-year school for sea-fishermen has also been opened in Gdynia. A new school for freight traffic clerks in Szczecin has also opened.

A WEAPON FOR PEACE

The Worker next week will contain a special four-page supplement devoted to the fight for peaceful relations with the USSR and its meaning for Americans.

You can get special bundle orders of the entire paper, as well as bulk orders for the supplement alone. Price of the supplement will be \$3.50 per thousand. Get your orders in by next Wednesday morning.



"DEARER MEAT SEEN IN PRICE ROLBACKS." NY TIMES HEADLINE.

4 MILLION IN U.S. GOT NO SCHOOLING IN LAST YEAR

One quarter of the American children attending school last year received only a minimum schooling and 4,000,000 in the five-to-17 age group had no formal education at all, according to the annual report of Profession to the Public published by the National Education Association.

The same report called attention to the fact that 500,000 new elementary and secondary classrooms will be needed by 1960 and 84,000 during the

next three years. Some 80,000 elementary school teachers are needed this year but only 32,000 graduates of colleges and teacher training institutes planned to teach at the elementary level.

Commenting on these facts, Teachers Bulletin, organ of the National Teachers Division of the United Public Workers, notes: "Prospects for better education for American children are shrinking as government draws the economic noose tighter on non-military expenditures."

Venezuelans Critical of Oil Trusts' Role, Laud Iran for Nationalization of Industry

CARACAS, Venezuela. Emboldened by Iran's example, the Venezuelans are beginning to get tough about their oil.

The new trend was signaled by articles by El Universal, a leading Caracas daily, by Ezequiel Monsalve Casado. As Dr. Monsalve is professor of mining and petroleum law in the University of Caracas and was ambassador in 1949 on a special mission to Iran, Iraq and other Middle Eastern oil countries, his articles created a sensation in Venezuela. The more so as the military dictatorship permits nothing to be published on such an important subject as oil without its approval.

Dr. Monsalve not only applauded the Iranian nationalization of oil and denounced Anglo-Iranian Oil for leaving a wake of poverty, misery and ignorance, but added that Iran's example holds "profound suggestions and important analogies" for Venezuela. He referred to Anthony Eden, new British foreign minister, as that "haughty imperialist."

With Iranian oil out of the world market, Venezuela has become the most strategically located source of oil for the western nations, Dr. Monsalve contends. That means that the Caribbean nation now holds the whip hand, is the "David" of the oil world, and should seek "justice" in the sale of its enormously valuable product.

The El Universal articles contend that Uncle Sam is mulcting Venezuela of 10½-21-cent on every barrel of Venezuelan oil. This is the tariff duty, which the oil companies deduct from the price on which royalties are paid Venezuela.

The oil companies are charged with abrogating in 1949 the agreement governing the calculation of the price of Lake Maracaibo oil, on which royalties are figured. Negotiations have been dragging on ever since for a new agreement, and in the meantime Venezuela is mulcted of millions of dollars, Dr. Monsalve charged.

denounces the practice of Standard of New Jersey and Shell in refining most of Venezuela's crude in the nearby Dutch islands of Aruba and Curacao. He demands that his country take steps to see that Venezuelan oil is refined in Venezuela, thus affording more work for his countrymen and greater revenues for his nation.

"We have nothing to add about Aruba and Curacao," he concludes, "except that they are remnants of colonial empires which corresponded to historical epochs now outdated in the development of mankind."

Dr. Monsalve was especially critical of vice-president Joseph E. Pogue of Chase National Bank, the

Rockefeller-Standard Oil bank. Pogue came to Venezuela in 1949 and warned that country that its costs must be lowered if it were to continue to compete with the Middle East. Dr. Monsalve said his solution was typical of the advice handed out by exploiting oil companies.

He denounced Pogue's proposal that Venezuelan labor standards be depressed to Oriental levels; instead of the oil companies raising the level of wages and social conditions in the Middle Eastern countries. Iran's action in nationalizing oil, he points out, is a direct consequence of the shortsightedness of the international oil monopoly.

West Coast Dock Union Maps Fight on Freeze

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The National Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union has recommended strike action if necessary to break through the wage freeze and secure its agreements. The board declared that it would "join all other labor bodies who will work with us at the national or local level to organize a national campaign to resist the wage freeze and wage cut program of the WSB."

It called upon all labor representatives to resign from the national and regional Wage Stabilization Boards.

The union's secretary-treasurer, Louis Goldblatt, gave a complete report on recent sugar and pineapple negotiations in Hawaii, in which the union emerged victorious.

John Pastorino, secretary of Fishermen's Local 36, and Jeff Kibre, secretary of the fishery division of the ILWU, reported to the Board on the phenomenal sale of albacore tuna which resulted from the refusal of American canneries to buy the fish at a decent price. They said that the Japanese peace treaty, which allows Japanese tuna into the country duty free, benefits neither Japanese or American fishermen.

They reported that a tariff upon the fish would not be the answer to the problem since it would only further impoverish Japanese fishermen who receive a wage of about \$40 a month. They declared that the Japanese fishing industry is owned by American interests, which exploit the Japanese workers, and said that the purposes behind the peace treaty were to build up dollar credits in Japan at the expense of American and Japanese workers.

The Board voted full support to the efforts of the fishermen.

Prosecution of Attorneys Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis in a tax case was branded by the Board as "vindictive, stemming directly from the fact that these two attorneys were friendly to and willing to use their talents to defend labor."

Hallinan and MacInnis were attorneys for ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice-president J. R. Robertson, and Henry Schmidt, a member of the executive board of the union. Hallinan has been freed by a directed verdict, but MacInnis is still on trial.

The Board went on record on behalf of John Fougere, a member of Local 8, the Portland Longshore local of the union, who has been arrested for deportation. Noting the past persecution of Fougere,

who has been an effective and militant leader of the union, the Board declared that the persecution is being resumed to "silence all aliens in the ranks of labor."

In support of Jack W. Hall, ILWU Regional Director in Hawaii, indicted on Smith Act charges, the Board approved the language proposed by the three Hawaiian locals which concluded: "We will not be silenced. We shall fight these phony charges, which are based on the testimony of liars, finks and stoolpigeons. We pledge ourselves to an unremitting fight in defense of the civil liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights to every American citizen. We pledge our full support in the defense of our fellow worker and leader, Jack W. Hall."

ROSENBERGS FILE APPEAL FROM DEATH SENTENCE

An appeal from the frameup conviction, for alleged "espionage," of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg was filed Monday in the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. The government has two months in which to reply to the brief. The brief submitted by Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, branded the death sentence on the couple, parents of two children, as cruel and unusual punishment. It termed the sentence a "political bludgeon" which "offends the primal purpose and letter of the 8th Amendment" and a "punishment for political non-conformity." The appeal declared that the conduct of Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman deprived the defendants of a fair trial.

The Rosenbergs were indicted on Jan. 31, 1951, and tried from March 6 to 29 on a charge of having conspired to transmit "information" to the Soviet Union during a period in which, partly at least, the U.S. and USSR were allies in war against the fascist axis.

The brief cites the court's codling and prompting of prosecution witnesses, and the "animosity, disbelief and hostility" toward the

defendants, so that "at times it was difficult to differentiate between the U. S. Attorney (then Irving H. Saypol) and the trial judge. . . ." The death sentence, the brief said, "was merely the unabashed animus which governed conduct during the trial and was dramatic confirmation . . . of the court's hostility to the defendants."

Elsewhere, the defense appeal charged that the prosecution countenanced the perjury of David Greenglass, chief government witness, concerning the circumstances of his arrest. The appeal branded as a hoax the testimony for the prosecution of Elizabeth Bentley, anti-Communist careerist.

Bloch, in making the defense brief available to the press, reported that the "morale of the Rosenbergs has never been higher." He referred particularly to their learning of newspaper articles which, for the first time, presented their case to the public in a favorable light, and the sympathetic public response which followed.

Prague Workers Hit Indictment Of Trachtenberg

Workers of the large Czech publishing house "Orbis" have petitioned the U. S. Government to drop of the frameup Smith Act charges against Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers of New York.

A full meeting of all Orbis workers, held at Prague last month, heard a report on the persecution of the American publisher, and voted to dispatch a demand to Washington that Trachtenberg be freed. (Trachtenberg is one of the 17 N. Y. victims of Smith Act indictments).

The resolution, signed by the Factory Councils of Orbis Publishers, says:

"Our workers are unable to explain the disturbing fact that at a time when the Nazi war criminals Halder, Speidel, Papen, Schacht and others are at liberty and again besmirching the relations between nations, this man whose long life has been consecrated to peace and the co-existence of differing social systems should be imprisoned."

"Therefore, in the name of all the workers in our publishing plants, who are at one with the workers in Czechoslovakia and with all progressives and peace-loving people throughout the world, we demand that the U. S. government stop this extraordinary persecution of Alexander Trachtenberg. Long live world peace!"



IN OIL RICH VENEZUELA, a pipe line is laid at the Joseph field. World oil trusts drain off the profits as they loot the country.

How Bar Exams Are Jimcrow in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA. — The lily-white policy that "flunked" all 26 Negroes who took the Pennsylvania bar exams here the past two years has been cracked.

Four Negroes passed the bar exams this year, the largest number ever to pass in Philadelphia county at one time.

At the same time, nine other Negroes were "flunked," while a large list of successful white applicants was released.

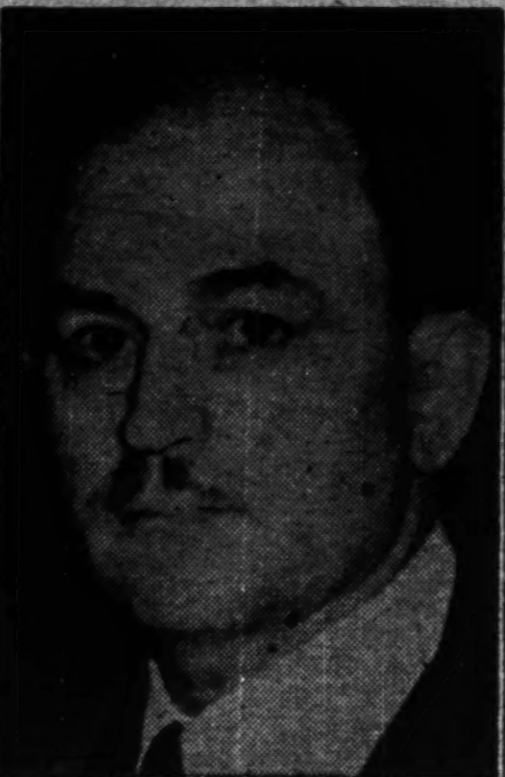
The jimcrow policy of the local bar examiners was exposed last Spring in the Pennsylvania edition of The Worker which called on white attorneys to act against discrimination in their own field.

Only 33 Negroes were members of the Philadelphia bar. The Worker pointed out, a much smaller proportion than in other big northern cities. Negro candidates who were "flunked" here were later admitted to practice in other cities, and were graduates of the same leading law universities as white applicants who were admitted in Philadelphia.

White Circle Calls for Mob Violence in Grand Crossing

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The White Circle League is now preparing mob violence in still another neighborhood—this time, the Grand Crossing community. The Illinois Worker learned that the area around 72nd and



BEAUHARNAIS

Dorchester is being blanketed with racist propaganda issued by the Klan organization. Mob-inciting leaflets were passed out at a meeting of some 2,000 residents who were called together by the Grand Crossing Property Owners Improvement Association to discuss the probability that Negroes may move into the neighborhood.

The White Circle League was openly working at the preparation of mob violence virtually under the noses of a Federal grand jury, currently meeting here on the Cicero case.

THIS NEWS spurred prepara-

tions this week for the mammoth Coliseum meeting on Nov. 25, scheduled to be this city's broadest and most potent demonstration against mob violence. The committee preparing this meeting, headed by attorney Earl B. Dickerson and radio producer Al Benson, discussed plans this week for a mass petition campaign and for a citywide tag day.

Informed of the mounting tension in the Grand Crossing area, a spokesman for the committee declared that "mob violence must be destroyed at its roots or there will be no end to the number of Cicero's."

racist violence in the community.

MEANWHILE, this paper secured copies of an "open letter" sent by White Circle League chief, Joseph Beauharnais, to Harry Truman, in an effort to enlist the President in his racist campaign.

The letter to Truman asked his help "to halt the black tide lapping at the very thresholds of our homes and threatening to inundate all white neighborhoods in a vast cesspool of racial amalgamation which is only one step removed from mongrelization."

The letter to Truman also contained the most virulent anti-Semitic material yet issued by Beauharnais. He attacked 15 leading Jewish organizations and synagogues as composed of "professional race-mixers and Communist phonies."

TRUMAN was warned to halt the work of the Federal grand jury in the Cicero case. Beauharnais declared it is "strictly a local matter" and expressed his confidence in the way Cicero, Cook County and Chicago authorities have handled it thus far.

This brazen letter to the White House once again repeated Beauharnais rallying cry that the attempt of Negroes to live in so-called white neighborhoods is "an act of war" against white people.

'BRAVE G-MEN' SPEND THEIR TIME—AND YOUR MONEY—HOUNDING YOUNGSTERS

By STAN MACEK

CHICAGO.—On the seal of the FBI are inscribed the words: "Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity."

Many thousands of Americans have been led to accept that. Wouldn't they be surprised if they knew the story of Ralphie Green? When Ralphie goes to school in the morning, he goes with his mother. He is also accompanied by two of those "brave" G-men, who follow behind like a pair of bloodhounds.

Ralphie and Lillian Green are being "investigated" by the FBI. It would be more accurate to say that they are being tormented and harassed by America's "Gestapo."

THE GREENS are among the many women and children, entirely innocent and unaccused of any crime, who have become the victims of the kind of official harassment and torture which has its precedent in Nazi Germany, fascist Italy and Spain.

Who are the victims of persecution? They are relatives of Communist leaders who, although not charged with any overt criminal act, have been subjected to imprisonment, indictment and man-hunt.

If the Smith Act dragnet is allowed to spread over trade unionists, peace advocates, fighters for Negro rights, anti-fascists, liberals, there will be hundreds of thousands of such tormented families in this city.

SO FAR, the main victims have been the families of Gil Green and of Fred Fine, both of them Chicago-born Communist leaders whom the FBI is seeking.

The so-called surveillance against the Green and Fine families however, is not for the purpose of

apprehending Gil Green and Fred Fine.

The technique being used here clearly resembles Hitler's notorious method of taking hostages. The Hitler terror was not confined merely to his political opponents but to their families, their "blood relations," no matter how far removed.

THE FULL STORY of the FBI terror against the Green and Fine families contains a lengthening series of the most cruel and gross violation of civil liberties, the deliberate and methodical denial of the rights of these women and children to live normal lives.

The bill of particulars—to be detailed in this series of articles—includes the harassment of these families in scores of shocking forms, the thieving from them of personal effects, mementoes, keepsakes, etc., countless efforts to keep them from earning a livelihood, the systematic isolation of the adults from their friends and the children from their playmates.

IN ITS publicity material, the FBI represents itself as a "fact-finding agency," as a bureau which has only the function of investigating violators of certain sections of the federal law.

In his annual reports, Attorney General Howard J. McGrath, who is responsible for the activities of J. Edgar Hoover and his FBI, makes the claim that his department "has scrupulously avoided any act which might be construed as a deprivation of the civil rights of any citizen."

Try to match that up with what happened last week to Doris Fine, wife of Fred Fine and mother of their child, Larry.

LAST MONDAY, Doris Fine

answered an ad for a job in a Chicago plant. It was a routine ad for a wire and solderer, a job for which Doris Fine is qualified by experience.

The personnel manager was highly pleased with her application and told her to report for work on Wednesday.

But on Wednesday morning, something strange happened. An FBI man followed Mrs. Fine into the plant. The personnel manager suddenly changed his story.

"I am sorry, Mrs. Fine," he said, "the job is already taken."

Doris Fine then opened a copy of the morning paper and showed him that the ad was still running in the want ad columns. The embarrassed personnel manager couldn't explain that one. But Doris Fine did not get the job.

(To be continued next week)

Chicago's Foreign Born Hit by Wave of Deportation Arrests

CHICAGO.—Chicago's foreign born were hit this week with a series of the new attacks by the Department of Immigration which reopened some deportation cases dating back to the notorious Palmer Raids of 1920.

A 20-day stay of deportation was secured in the case of Refugio Martinez, 41, former packinghouse union leader. Martinez, who has a wife and two children, all American-born, narrowly escaped quick deportation after he was arrested on Oct. 22.

He was brought to his family handcuffed and told to say goodbye. However, speedy action by his attorney, Eugene Cotton, won him an opportunity to file an appeal.

MARTINEZ'S bail was raised from \$500 to \$2,000. He has been in this country since 1924, and was first arrested on deportation charges on April 24, 1941. On October 3, this year, Federal Judge William J. Campbell denied his appeal, which was based on the plea that the 1940 law under which he was tried was passed after the so-called "offense," membership in the Communist Party in 1932.

Judge Campbell granted him 30 days to file a petition before the U. S. Court of Appeals. But 20 days later, he was re-arrested for deportation.

THE MIDWEST COMMITTEE for the Protection of Foreign Born this week revealed that the U. S. Immigration Department is trying

to force the deportation of at least five persons who were rounded up during the infamous Palmer raids following World War I.

While these men were ordered deported at the time, these orders were not enforced when the hysteria of the period subsided. Now, 31 years later, the government is trying to re-activate these deportation orders.

Stephen Wasilowski and four others have been given six months to get out of the country. In the interim, they are required to have a government-approved "sponsor" keep track of their whereabouts constantly.

ALL FIVE are from Eastern Europe. When they declared that they may not be accepted in the countries of their birth, immigration authorities suggested that they may be detained here in concentration camps.

Meanwhile, Joseph Weber, 47, outstanding labor leader, was ordered to appear in Washington on Nov. 14 for oral hearing on his case. Weber, who was ordered deported last May 10, has lived in the U. S. since he was nine years old.

ORAL HEARINGS in Washington were also being held this week in the case of Fred Lichota, 55 and Agnes Dekus, 64, who is a grandmother.

The Committee announced this week that parole hearings will be held soon in the case of Irwin Franklin. A distributor of Eastern European films, Franklin has been

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A House subcommittee investigating corruption in tax collecting has disclosed it is checking the income tax returns of Assistant Attorney General T. Lamar Caudle for the past "seven or eight years." The disclosure was made by Adrian W. Dawid, counsel of a House Ways and Means subcommittee, as Caudle was summoned behind closed doors for further questioning on his business transactions. Caudle, former U.S. Attorney in the western district of North Carolina, has been head of the Justice Department's tax division since 1947.

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R-Mo), called for the resignation of Caudle and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. He said he will demand McGrath's "impeachment" when Congress meets in January, on the ground that McGrath "condoned Caudle's activities."

in the federal penitentiary Terre Haute, Indiana since last May 25.

One of the deportees arrested here on Oct. 23 was Leo Prusekas, one of the editors of the progressive Lithuanian paper, Vilnis. Another editor of Vilnis, Vincent Andrusis, is also awaiting action from Washington on a deportation hearing.

MOSES REZNIKOFF, Chicago editor of Jewish Daily Morning Freiheit, is also currently awaiting Washington action on his deportation case.

Meanwhile, immigration authorities this week completed their hearing in the case of Peter Kurnir, 64, a construction worker who has lived in the U. S. for 44 years.

A former Canadian, Albert DeRosiers, has also been arrested and ordered deported from the U. S., where he has lived since 1935.

SPEEDUP BRINGS 4-TO-1 VOTE FOR ELECTROMOTIVE STRIKE

CHICAGO.—International officers of the CIO United Auto Workers were asked this week to approve strike action at the two GM Electromotive plants here, following an overwhelming strike vote by 10,000 workers.

UAW Local 719 voted by a four to one margin for a walkout over speedup in the Electromotive plants. The immediate issue involves 19 fitters who were downgraded after welders were compelled to do their work in addition to their own.

Clarence Beck, right-wing president of the local, charged that the

grievance over the fitters and welders was part of a pattern of speedup throughout the plant.

The strike ballot was taken at a membership meeting of the local Sunday. Members of the local subjected the leadership to sharp criticism.

The right-wing local leaders appealed for unity on this issue. In response, left-wingers and progressives announced their full support in view of the crucial nature of the fight against speedup at Electromotive, while making it clear that they were critical of the past failures of the leadership.